PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,405.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
9th May	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
*23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	....	.....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	.....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,380	Maganzini	15th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 809; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	....	17th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	....	17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th May	9 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 7th May	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 8th May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 11th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowelt, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046	....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	....	May 20	....	June 5
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 19	....	July 5
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 23	July 8
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 20	....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „	50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES
ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..................	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..............	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

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NOTICE.

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R. C. WHITENACK,
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1st May 1908.

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R. E. Foster,
John Gunn,
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AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Opposite the Bhattia Baug, Fort.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Valjee Sonderjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagers, Bai Gokibai, widow of Damodar Meghjee Dwarkadas Damodar, Chatoorbhooj Dwarkadas, and Bhugwandas Dwarkadas, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated 28th April, 1904, the following landed property on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with a dwellinghouse situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-districts of Bombay and now in the occupation of the mortgagers and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 518, New No. 5,624, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 8,864, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2,591, Street No. 54 and 56 and containing by admeasurement 166 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Mangesh Senoy Street, on or towards the West by the Hornby Road, on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Dewjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Oodba Nanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, at Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood drawingroom, diningroom, office and bedroom furniture, also several pieces by Robert Benjamin and others, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, brass double bedstead, almyrahs, large size black marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, majolica and Doulton flower pots and vases glassware and crockeryware, cases of cutlery, spoons and forks, Hinks, table and floor lamps, one ebonized iron bound grand cottage piano by Marks and Co., in good order, one large size nearly new Chubb's safe on stand, sewing machine, English steel rubber-tyred wheel Victoria, young Arab horse, glassware and porcelainware, Persian carpets, tiled topped teapoys, large size Edison concert, phonograph, etc., the property of Captain R. Hill, proceeded to England, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S.—Victoria will be kept at the Colaba Tram Terminus to take intending purchasers free to the Auction Bungalow, from 1 to 3 p.m. on the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Immoveable Property, at Hornby Row, known as Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy's Small House.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C.I.E., Sir Harkisandas Narotumdas, Knight, and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, the surviving Trustees of the properties of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, the first Baronet, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1908, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 746 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2-8888, 2-8889, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetjee and his wife Bai Awabai, on or towards the south partly by the Cursetji Manekji Agiary, partly by the Police Court Lane and partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetjee, and his wife Bai Awabai, on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Road and partly by the said Agiary, on or towards the east by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and his wife Bai Awabai, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2359,2360, and Street Nos. 199,120, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the trustees, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON YARN.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Messrs. Vithaldas Gopaldas & Co., Union Mills Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk Agent for the Mr. Sapelchand Gulabchand, sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1908, at their Sales Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

100 bales, each 2000 lbs. cotton yarn, No. 10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot; the purchaser and balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the expense of the purchaser from the Mill's Godown, within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES
at Bhendy Bazar and Old Nagpada Street, out of Fort.

In the High Court of Jdicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 99 of 1907.

Zulfikar Alli Khan.......................... Plaintiff.
vs.
Mohomed Miya and others.....................Defendants

Pursuant to the Consent Decree herein, dated the 18th day of February 1908 and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the special Commissioner appointed by the said decree, Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, will put up to auction the undermentioned properties (if not sold previously by private contract) in two lots on the premises, on the days and at the hours hereinafter mentioned.

Lot No. I.

On SATURDAY, 9th of May 1908, 5 p.m. (S.T).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and ground rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered on the books of the Collector of land revenue, under Old Survey Nos. 633,634, New Nos. 78,66, Old Survey Nos. 1809 and 1810, New Survey Nos. 3063 and by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 2248 and Street Nos. 385,95 and 596, containing by admeasurement 2486-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the public passage, on the west by the Parel Road, Bhendi Bazaar, on the north by the house of Hormusjee and Shapoorjee and on the south by the house of Shaik Ahmed Thoney.

Lot No. II.

On MONDAY, the 11th May, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground, whereof the present Fasendar is Khoja Mowjibhoy Hurji, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the West side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan or old Nagpada Street, now called Memonwada Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under B. Ward No. 2490 and Street No. 464, containing by admeasurement 282 1-9th square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the said Mirza Allmahomed Khan Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by a passage partly belonging to the hereinbefore mentioned premises and partly belonging to the house of Shaik Budan Kalaygar and on the south also by a passage partly belonging to the house of Sakina Kusban.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahets and Dadachanjee, Attorneys for the special Commissioners, at their Office, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On TUESDAY the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmael & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Lallubhoy Kuber.

100 bales, each 400lbs. No. 10s. yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

On account and risk of Mr. Chaganlal Raichund.

50 bales, each 400lbs. No. 10s. yarn of the Elphinstone Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BAILING HOOPS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and on account and risk of defaulting indentors, Messrs. Liladhur Mohanjee and Co., at No. 14 Warehouse, Victoria Dock.

"W. I. W. Crown" Brand.

About 390 bundles some 29ft. long and 22 strips and some 24ft. long and 26 strips in a boundle of 56lbs. at No. 12 Warehouse, Victoria Dock.

About 1,034 bundles some 29ft. long and 22 straps and some 24ft. long and 26 strips in a bundle of 56lbs.

At Apollo Bunder warehouse about 287 bundles 29ft. long and 22 strips in a bundle of 56lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 22-23., 156-163; 20-21, 54-58; 19-21, 45-49; Case Nos. 470, 472; 473, 501, 503; 494, Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH MAY, 1908.

Consumption Can be Cured

Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, who has Discovered a Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

At last a positive cure for Consumption has been found. A wonderful specific has been produced, which destroys the tubercle bacilli—the germs of Consumption—without injury to even the most delicate constitution. This remarkable discovery has already been tested in numberless cases with such marvellous success that Consumption can no longer be considered an incurable disease. Consumption in its far-advanced stages, aggravated cases of bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh have been quickly cured by this new treatment even after change of climate and the use of Emulsions and all the usual remedies brought no relief whatever.

In order to place his treatment in the hands of every sufferer, both rich and poor, the discoverer has organised a distributing company. Through this company he has arranged to supply a generous

Free Trial Treatment

of his discovery to those having Consumption or any allied complaint. If you have Consumption or its symptoms, do not hesitate but send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 330), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. By return of post you will receive the free trial, together with full instructions for the scientific treatment and cure of Consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption; if you have bronchitis, asthma, chronic catarrh, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write at once for the free trial treatment. Prove for yourself that this new discovery is no mere Emulsion, tonic, or flesh producer, but a wonderful cure for Consumption in all its varied forms.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

ADVANCES made on immovable properties to the extent of Rs. 3 lacs at 9 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. S. B. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

CROWDER'S
RELIANCE BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
18-ply, 400 lbs. pressure.
Sizes:—2", 2½", 3."

BEST AND CHEAPEST
Obtainable only from

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.

Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.

Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.

Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)

Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.

Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.

BY ARTHUR CRAWFORD C. M. G.
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SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GENTS' TAILORING
AND
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

Under the Supervision of Mr. LEWIS, an experienced Cutter of a great repute.

SUITS made within shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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Minimum charge	" 5-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a longer time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

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GAIETY THEATRE.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FRIDAY, 8TH MAY, 1908.
THE EMPIRE VAUDEVILLE CO.
DIRECT FROM SOUTH AFRICA.
First appearance of
ALMA VERNON,
Lady Champion Club Swinger of the World.
THE
FAIRMONTS,
Ragtime Artistes and Dancers.
ALF. NOLAN,
Comedian Dancer.
NELLIE LOVELL,
Ballad Vocalist, with the latest Picture Songs.
VERA VERNON,
Serio and Cake Walker.
HARVEY AND SPENCER,
Comedy Sketch Artistes.
LODGE,
In his original Female act, the Greatest Female Impersonator that has ever visited the East.
ALMA VERNON,
with new Electric Clubs.
THE EMPIRE BIOSCOPE,
With all the latest and best Pictures yet presented to the Public.
Popular Prices: Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, & Re. 1.
Doors open, 8-30 p.m. Commencing 9-30 p.m.
GORDON BENNETT, Representative.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Meridian Watches.
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates
Reliable in Every Way.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FREE ON APPLICATION.
Watch Repairing Department.
G A. CHARPIE & CO.
BOMBAY.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Premature Decay
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Exhaustion
Stomach Disorders
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors; Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutriment at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

The Fascination of Three—Price
SHOWROOMS, at 59 Esplanade Road; lies in the singular excellence of constantly changing
NOVELTIES—IN-FACT,
instinct with beauty, elegance, combined with utility, extended to articles in every day use, obtainable at the modest outlay of Ans. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, imparting any **HOME** with a genuine note of cultured refinement. Visitors, may, with confidence, anticipate viewing, the precise realisation of the idea conveyed by the word—
NOVELTIES.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Trafalgar 2,920 tons Captain W. B. Knagg sailed on the 5th instant for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Sanctoria, 2,379 tons, Captain W. Ward arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, Commander A. W. Heneage, R.N., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf.

The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels 2,930 tons Captain J. Patthast sailed yesterday for Hamburg &c., with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nizam 2,041 tons Captain J. P. Toms, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain G. W. Currie, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada 2,124 tons, Captain J. Kilpatrick arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta &c., with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

HARBOUR NOTICE.

Notice is given that the drilling barges working on the site of the New Dock Wall between the existing dam B and Mody Bunder will fire charges of gelignite at high and low water every day until further notice. As a cautionary signal the barges will hoist a red flag fifteen minutes before blasting operations commence and five minutes before the charges are fired one barge will blow a prolonged blast on her steam whistle.

No boat or Steam Launch should approach within 250 feet of the barges when the red flag is hoisted.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickly	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	Surney St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 5.

Asgard	2712	Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bendu	2820	Millson	R A Willis
Bahadur	2936	Crebbin	G G Tejpal & Co
Dumra	762	Cutbush	M M & Co
Fitzclarence	2589	McLannan	T Morrison & Co
Frankly	3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry	M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Toms	T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nuddea	1944	Gum-Cunningham	M M & Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Shahllum	1918	Davison...M'tius	8-5 H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria	2379	Ward	
Singu	1912	Currie	S Wallace & Co
Trafalgar	2730	Knagg	K Nixon & Co
Wearmouth	2339	Catto	The Bombay Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	19-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	14-5	F Muir & Co
G Bahaduri.	828	Suleman	Mangalore	7-5	Bo S N Co Ld
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	12-5	B & P S Co
N Hartport	2503	Holman	Philadelphia	7-5	R A Willis
O Sulten	1781	Qniriet	Z'bar	27-5	A Strandes
P Umblali	2143	Richards	Hull	7-5	R A Willis
P English Monarch	3207	Frogatt		10-5	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malta	3900	Tocque	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
2 Mossilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
3 Senator	3048	Atkinson	Havre	6-5	K Nixon & Co
5 Clan Macintosh	3043	Lennoso	Dunkirk	6-5	FM&Co
9 Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	10-5	Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	12-5	P & O Co
12 Caledonia	3529	Peters	London	9-5	P & O Co
15 Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	8-5	N Y Kaisha
16 Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5	A Strandes

M W D D

Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	15-5	M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Walliji	B'nagar	6-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	7-5	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon, Apl 24
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, Apl 25
	Lawada s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta, Apl 6
	HMS Hyacinth	Heneage	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Newby Hall s	Parkinson	Karachi
	Caithness s	Taylor	Calcutta
	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, &c
	Trafalgar s	Knagg	Calcutta
	Reichenfels s	Potthast	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Livanzo, for Genoa &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen, arrived at London on the morning of 4th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Macedonia, arrived at Suez, from Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Africa left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—23 bales wool, T Dulsookrai; 100 cwt poppyseed, J Lukhmidas; 43 bales wool, L Hurbhum; 250 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 150 bales cotton-fly and waste, K Visram & Co; 1,002 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji & Co; 8,035 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—500 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji & Co; 10 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co; 19 cwt fishmaws, C Moongaji; 283 cwt dive dive seed, W & A Graham & Co; 16 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham & Co; 3 bales carpets and 2 cases brassware, &c, S J Tellery; 15 bales aloe fibre, Allen Bros & Co; 19 bales hides and skins, R Moloobhai; 20 bales hides and skins, W & A Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLIS.

Massilia s—30 bales cotton-fly and 8 bales hemp K Visram & Co; 990 cwt poppyseed, 1,980 cwt castorseed and 1,500 cwt gingellyseed, J Facheri; 1 pot rosa oil, Baner & Krause; 1,450 bales cotton and 500 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—21 bales twist, Killick Nixon & Co; 10 cases wax, N S Bharucha.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton W Wolf & Sons.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—50 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,040 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

Colaba s—4,000 cwt cottonseed G Madhowji and Co.

Umblali s—4,000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—100 tons old iron N Futchally; 50 tons old iron E B Parekh and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—100 bales cotton, waste A A Bavarious and Co; 282 bales cotton, 6,000 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros; 16,002 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed S C Italiana; 500 cwt horns E Mahomed; 1,500 tons mangansee ore D B Lam and Co.

Colaba s—105 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—5 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 1,687 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanji; 3,475 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

Gutenfels s—2,100 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji; 50 bales cotton peckings, 64 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 550 bales cotton, Valchaghandy and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 280 bales cottonfly, 221 bales cotton waste W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 3,971 cwt poppyseed, Worman and Co; 105 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG

Arcadia s—42 cases opium, P and O Co; 224 bales twist, Pherozsha B Petit and Co; 62 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bhovanidas; 490 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—48 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
Arcadia s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bhavanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, K Hurmukhroy; 550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 350 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, Dhunjubhoy B Petit and Co.

FOR MOJI,

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING,
Bombay, 5th May.
453 COMMAND.

Major J. W. Howes having returned from Leave Assumes Command of the Corps from above date.

H. O. COATES, Capt. B. V. A.,
Ag. Adjt. Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Because owners evade the dog-tax by denying they possess dogs, the Chicago authorities, following the French system, have, a correspondent states, engaged 160 men who can imitate the barking of dogs. These men promenade the streets at night, and bark outside suspected houses. If a dog is within it invariably replies, thus betraying its owner. The next day a collector presents a bill for the tax. The human barkers get £4 a week.

"THE GREATEST MIRACLE."

The article appearing in a previous issue referring to the venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratees' endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the cure of various complaints caused by kidney disorders was investigated at 23/1, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where he resides. When asked if it was true that he had given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the name of "The Greatest Miracle," he said:—

I am an author, a religious instructor, and a regular contributor to the leading Bengali Magazines, reviews, weekly and daily newspapers, including Anglo-Indian Journals of good reputation.

An unusual large number of journalists, authors, orators and men in public life, in this country die prematurely of kidney disease or diabetes, and the best and most renowned of them have died of the latter.

It is an unimpeachable and unassailable fact that many have been greatly benefited by Doan's Kidney Pills. As regards my own humble self, I have to inform you that I had marked symptoms, and fearing that I was suffering from diabetes I was examined be a skilled physician who pronounced my disease to by the first stage of diabetes, after a very minute analysis of my urine, also by the specific gravity of same, it was conclusively proved to be so. I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I can say with grateful feelings, which are uppermost in my mind, that I am absolutely free from all symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. This is my individual experience.

As regards those to whom Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were prescribed for, all with the exception of one gentleman, thankfully testify to their efficacy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.
DEATH.

BYRNE—May 2, at Claughton, Cheshire, England, Andrew Ewing Byrne, in his 91st year.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

WILLIS—May 4, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Captain Richard Raymond Willis, XX Lancashire Fusiliers, of a son.

PANCHGANI.
MARRIAGE.

CHUBB—RAE—April 30, at St. Joseph's Church Panchgani, Claude Hampton Chubb, to Deborah Charlotte, third daughter of the late Langford Rae.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
"BETTER THAN QUININE."
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

		Rs.	a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1½ oz. bottle	1	8
" "	3 " "	1	8
" "	4 " "	2	8
CHIRETTOVIN	per 24 " "	2	8
"	" 12 " "	1	0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.
CHIRETTONES.—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs.	a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	" " 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	" " 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	" " 25	0	12
"	" " 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED	" " 25	0	12
Better than Ammoniated Quinine—	" " 100	1	12

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 9h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 2-23m., 3-30a. Low Low water, 8-17m., 9-38a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting.

Albion Spinning and Weaving Company, first ordinary general meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.—Bombay Gym. vs. Worcesters, on Marine Lines Maidan; Grant Med. College vs. St. Xavier's, on Gymkhana ground—
5-40 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall.

Phases of the moon.—May 8th, First Quarter, 4h. 53-3m. p. m.; May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 7.—Indore Malwa United Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-0m., 4-14a. Low water, 8-59m., 11-3a.

Friday, May 8.—Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Fort Ward, Municipal office. P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-48m., 5-8a. Low water, 9-54m.

Saturday, May 9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Cinderella Dance, 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 5-3m., 6-21a. Low water, 0-24m., 11-15a.

Sunday, May 10.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 6-40m., 7-31a. Low water, 1-26m., 0-45a.

Monday, May 11.—Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. The New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-10m., 8-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 1-52a.

Tuesday, May 12.—Karachi Ice Company, 15 Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m., High water, 9-1m., 9-2a. Low water, 2-49m., 2-46a.

If work is here, rest is there;
If pain is here, peace is there,
And hope is everywhere;
If tears are here, smiles are there;
If sighs are here, calm is there;
And God is everywhere.

—*Holme Lee.*

Bombay Improvement Trust.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, when consideration was given to different Improvement Schemes Committees.

The executive Health Officer.—In a letter of 1st inst., Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of Bombay, withdraws his former application for three months' special leave; and now applies only for three months' privilege leave from the 16th inst.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. "Kaisar," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 8th current. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Zoroastrian Building Society.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Framji Rustomji Cama, his widow and relations contributed a sum of Rs. 16,000 for charitable purposes. This amount has been made over to the Zoroastrian Building Society of Bombay with a view to build a block bearing the name of the deceased, for the residence of poor Parsees.

Fall in a Well.—At the Morgue, Bombay, on Tuesday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of David Fereira (50), a cart driver. It appeared that last Saturday evening the deceased fell into a dry well at Malad while under the influence of liquor. He managed to get out by himself. He was brought to Bombay on Monday and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on his arrival. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battallion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March	Sound of Peace	Von Blon
Overture	La Couronne D'or	Hermann
Barn Dance	Down South	Myddleton
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Valse	Weaner Mad'ln	Zeihrer
Selection	The Orchid	Ivan Caryll
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	Pryor

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "OLYMPIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia" is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant with the following passengers:—

Branwell, Lt C G
Collin, Mr R E
Collin, Mrs
Cottam, Mrs L
Duke, Rev B A
Fraser, Lt F W I V
Kershaw, Miss R
McCaully Hays, Mrs F M
Manklew, Lt A H
Morland, Lt H
Morland, Mrs, infant and ayah
Ogg, Mrs, infant and nurse
Watling, Mr R C
Watling, Mrs, infant and nurse

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

The 100th Annual Report of this Company, for the year ending 31st December 1907, has just been issued to the shareholders.

Life Department.—726 new policies were issued during the year. The net sums assured and premiums after re-assuring being £407,073 and £12,749 respectively.

Claims arose under 194 policies for £114,502, a sum well within the amount expected.

Income.—The total revenue of the Department amounted to £243,316 and the funds stand at £2,013,504.

Fire Department.—The net premiums were £1,029,446 and the losses £468,513, yeilding a surplus of £185,646.

Funds.—These now stand at £676,215.

Accident and General Department.—The income amounted to £22,923 and the claims and expenses to £10,376. The profit has been left in the account and the Funds amount to £63,719. The total income of the Company amounts to £1,322,296 and the total security for policyholders stands at £5,008,887.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	8	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	18	8	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	7	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	11	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	16
G Mahim and Worli	7	7	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	*73	51	169
Total plague deaths to date	143,131		
Same date last year	28	22	112

*Includes one imported case of plague from Dharwar.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	8

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

May 5th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	10	31	6
B	137	97	15
C	48	113	25
D	35	41	9
E	73	117	20
F & G	26	1	0
Total to date	329	400	75
Total rats killed			729

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.
Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.
Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF A MONEY BAG.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent O'Keeffe charged Nasna Bhula, a Hindu, with the theft of a bag containing Rs. 130 in cash, the property of his master, Choga Fojaji, a Marwari residing at Parel. The evidence showed that on the 1st March last the accused stole the bag containing the money and left his master's house. He walked as far as Bhynder and slept during the night in a field, placing the bag of money under his head. On waking up the following morning he missed the bag He then went to Vapi with a sum of Rs. 15 which he had already taken out of the bag and kept in his coat-pocket. He was subsequently arrested at Vapi. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo two months' further rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKETS.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Shaik Noor Mahomed Miyaji was charged with the theft of a purse from the waist-coat pocket of one Jankiprasad Ramdayal. On Monday, the complainant was making purchases of buttons, when the accused took out the purse and tried to make off with it, but was arrested by a policeman. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

One Abdul Rahiman Abdul Subha was charged with a similar offence. The complainant Raoji Shabji was making some purchases at Null Bazaar, when the accused took out from the complainant's waist-coat pocket a piece of cloth in which were tied up Rs. 9. The accused ran away and after a struggle was arrested. The accused, who had four previous convictions, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abkari Inspector Cooverji Darashah charged one Malakhmiya Jusufmiya with selling cocaine without a license. Certain information was received, in consequence of which a man was sent to the shop of accused in Pinjrapole Street, with two marked rupees, to make some purchase from the accused. When the man came out, the shop of the accused was searched and 746 grains of cocaine were found. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35. The cocaine was ordered to be confiscated.

ST. MARY'S UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge with thanks through the medium of your paper the handsome kindness of the Proprietors of the "Excelsior" Cinematograph, in arranging for a Session on Friday last in aid of the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union. I have also to thank all those who helped in making the entertainment a success, especially the Fathers of St. Mary's College, and the College Band, which contributed not a little towards the success of the Union. The special programme arranged for the occasion was much enjoyed by all present and reflected great credit on the Proprietors. The amount handed over to the Union was Rs. 260, the proceeds of the Session.—Yours, etc.,

L. M. VALLADARES,
Hon. Secy., St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

The annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris took place on Saturday night, April 11. An interesting speech was delivered by M. Cruppi, Minister of Commerce, who insisted on the value and importance of the "entente cordiale." He said:—

He could not but say how deeply he was touched by the allusions made to the forthcoming Franco-British demonstration. He would be happy to go to London on May 7, and his journey would be the prelude, a very modest one it was true, to the visit of M. Fallieres a few days later as the guest of King Edward. The Minister called attention to the enormous increase of French trade with Great Britain, a trade which a century ago amounted only to a few million francs a year, but which had swelled enormous of late. If France was enabled to consider Great Britain her best customer, it was because her wares did not compete with British products as those of other countries did. What the British wanted and what the Franch wanted was not only an "entente cordiale" and a commercial understanding, but also a moral "entente" between the two great countries having for its object the preservation of peace in all its strength and all its power.

The President, in proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers and the Houses of Parliament," referred in sympathetic terms to the illness and resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and expressed regret for the absence of Mr. Lloyd-George, who down to the eleventh hour had hoped to be with them. Mr. Behrens referred to the new patent law as the most statesmanlike measure passed in the interests of British industry within the last half-century. After paying a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Howard Vincent, who was to have been present at the banquet, Mr. Behrens referred to the services of Sir William Holland, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Sir E. Sassoon, Lord Blyth, and Mr. Pirie, with regard to a Francos-British Treaty of Commerce and postal and telegraphic reform, and said that they were determined not to relax their efforts till an Anglo-French penny postage and telegrams at a penny a word were accomplished facts. (Cheers.)

Sir William Holland, M.P., acknowledged the toast, Mr. O. E. Bodrington, the hon. secretary, proposed the toast of "The Guests," and Sir Joseph Lawrence and M. Dupont, Senator and President of the Committee of French Exhibitons Abroad, replied.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts, similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A FIELD FOR RESEARCH.

The "Pioneer":—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands offer a fascinating field of research for the ethnologist, for the inhabitants are as of primitive a race as any people in the world. Civilisation has not yet had any effect upon their customs; and not so long ago it was reported of the Jarawas and some sections of Onges that they "kill every stranger at sight." Sir Herbert Risley, who has done so much for the cause of ethnology in India, has more than once expressed doubt whether the investigation of so-called "primitive" races, which are really moribund is likely to throw light upon the origin of people who are not moribund; but enthusiastic ethnologists at Home continue their researches with unabated zeal. In 1906, the Board of Anthropological Studies at Cambridge decided to send out to the Andamans Mr. A. Radcliffe Brown, who had been trained in methods of enquiry by Professor Haddon, Secretary of the Board. Application for a small grant-in-aid and the assistance of local officials was made to the Government of India, and this was at once granted. Mr. Brown arrived at Port Blair in August, 1906, and he has just left Bombay on his way home. We understand that during his long stay in the Andamans he accumulated a mass of information, which will doubtless be produced in book form after his arrival in England. The Onges, who live mostly on Rutland Island and in the Little Andamans, were the most interesting tribe which he studied. He lived among the people in order to carry out his researches, and became intimately acquainted with their manners and customs. Thanks to the arrangements made by the Port Blair authorities his personal safety was not endangered.

EAST AND WEST AND FROGS.

The "Statesman":—The East is always learning from the West, and it is not surprising therefore that it has been left to a German Municipal body to discover the effective way of disposing of the mosquito nuisance. It appears that the country districts round Berlin have been renderd almost uninhabitable in the summer weather by a plague of mosquitoes. A local communal authority discovered that frogs feed greedily on the "larvæ" of mosquitoes and therefore commissioned a forester to breed a large quantity of frogs. It is gratifying to learn that as a sequel to the arrival of the first consignment of 7,000 frogs and their distribution among the ponds and ditches of the district, there has been a speedy diminution of the mosquito plague. Unfortunately the experience in India has been so exactly in the contrary direction that we can derive no consolation in this country from what has happened in Germany Every piece of water in this country which is breeding ground for mosquitoes, as everybody knows, abounds in frogs, and whether the frogs feed on the "larvæ" or not it seems to make very little impression on the mosquito population. We fancy the good German folk will find after a little while that the tendency is for the mosquito to survive the frog. They will do much better to continue their other experiments in the doctoring of the water of stagnant pools with fluids calculated to kill the 'larvæ.'

HELPING THE RYOTS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—During the past five years a good deal has been done by the Government of India to provide expert advice in matters agricultural. The Department of Agriculture has been completely reorganised. A staff of trained scientists and agricultural experts has been engaged, and the Central Agricultural Institute at Pusa and the Agricultural Colleges established in the various Provinces and Presidencies are expected in a few years, to produce a sufficient number of Indian experts whose services will be utilised in placing at the disposal of the people, the knowledge and experience which will have been collected by them and which is expected to give a vigorous impetus to the development of Indian agriculture on scientific lines. Any one who has made even a superficial study of Indian agriculture will recognise that its progress is retarded by methods which are crude and empirical, that labour-saving appliances are used very rarely if at all, that the importance of manuring is hardly understood, and that no serious attempt is made to resist the onslaughts of the numerous pests which do the crops in the field incalculable harm. If improved methods are ever likely to find favour it will not be denied that co-operation between the officials of the Agricultural Department and influential and representative men among the people is essential. How to secure such co-operation is the question.

The Agricultural Conference held at Ahmedabad a short time ago under the presidency of the Senior Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, dealt with this matter at some length. The Conference was attended by representatives of nearly every interest in the Western Presidency having a connection of any kind with the cultivation of land. Among those present were merchants and mill-owners from Ahmedabad and Bombay, exporters of cotton and other agricultural produce whose business bring them into direct contact with the cultivators of the soil, landowners, both large and small, from all parts of the Presidency, members of local agricultural associations and men actually handling the plough. The officers of the Agricultural Department were also there. The first day of the Conference was taken up with discussions regarding the improvement of cotton. Several speakers complained that the efforts of the Agricultural Department in improving the various varieties of cotton grown in the Presidency had been painfully slow, and that the public had benefitted but little from the experiments which that Department had been trying for many years. Others were still more pessimistic and maintained that the purity of the new varieties of seeds introduced could not be maintained and that this lead to a rapid deterioration in quality. The cultivators complained that the difficulty in getting a fair price for small quantities of an improved staple discouraged them from growing new kinds; and the manufacturers and mill-owners stated in reply that they had no means of knowing where and when improved staples were being cultivated. As regards the first complaint Mr. Gammie, who has had charge of the experiments, assured the Conference that as the result of experiments that had extended over several years some of the new varities of the seed would be distributed next year for experiment on a fairly large scale. Agricultural experts fully recognise in this connection that nearly all plants are apt to deteriorate in this country; and an improved cotton hybrid will speedily degenerate unless its standard of quality and productiveness is maintained or improved by continual selection." In India, there are hardly any professional seed-growers, and for many years yet to come the Department of Agriculture must be relied upon to make up the deficiency in this respect. Several speakers attributed the deterioration of the seed due largely to an admixture of varieties, to the extension of steam ginning factories. It was felt by almost all the speakers that until something on a large scale was done by either Government or private enterprise to provide an abundant supply of good seed, a system of seed-growing and ginning for sale must be made a part of the organisation of the cotton industry. One of the suggestions was that large seed farms might be established under the auspices of Government, or that selected cultivators might be subsidised to grow good seed under the general control or guidance of trained men of the Agricultural Department; and later on private capitalists might be induced to take over these seed farms and extend them as a specialised Indian industry. The mill-owners suggested the opening of a show room at Ahmedabad where samples of the various varieties of cotton grown could be kept, with full information as to where these varieties where being grown.

On the second day, the Conference discussed questions relating to agricultural associations. As regards the establishment of these associations the general feeling was that the unit of organisation should be as small as possible; that it should have as little as possible of the Government order about it; and that whilst enjoying official patronage the association should be essentially popular and co-operative. Most of the speakers were agreed that rather than have the introduction of a new body with a new name, existing village organisations should be used as far as possible and that co-operative credit societies, firmly established constituted the best introduction to an agricultural association. It was almost unanimously agreed that the functions of such an association should be limited strictly to the improvement of agricultural methods. The object aimed at [illegible] ing the Department of Agriculture into direct touch with actual cultivators. One means of accomplishing this will be the supply of trained officers who are themselves practical agriculturists and can show their sympathetic interest by frequent attendance at meetings of the Association. In this way alone, could agricultural associations be made a means of agricultural development on sound lines. The Agricultural College in the Presidency will, it is expected, be able to produce properly qualified men of the kind required. The agricultural associations if properly worked could do an immense amount of practical good. They would also constitute a means of promoting that frequent and much desired intercourse between the officials of Government and the people of the country on which so much stress is always laid All these suggestions are applicable as much to any other province of India as they are to Bombay.

THE CROWN AGENTS AND COLONIAL CONTRACTS.

The "Ceylon Observer":—"Under a Government of good laws what is the motto of a good citizen?" asked Jeremy Benthan, and his answer was "to obey punctually, to censure freely." It was the same great jurist who held as "a supreme positive fact" that "in law and in politics the final Court of all appeal is the public good." These thoughts have come into our mind after a perusal of the letter of "Trader," to which we give prominence in another column. The change, which he indicates as likely to take place at the end of of the present year is, in our opinion, most emphatically 'not' for the public good in this island, and we sincerely hope that the whole mercantile and trading community will join in a protest against a step so backward, so autocratic and for the Colony, so unprofitable and undesirable. The subject of Crown Agents vs. Local Contracts in an old one, and a very sore one, which has been thrashed out again and again. We had supposed that in the case of Ceylon, the compromise which had apparently seen arrived at, of allowing certain big articles of consumption—paper, stationery, medicines, &c.—to be tendered and contractly for locally, was regarded as permanent. But it seems the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents are not satisfied and want to abolish "all" local contracts and to keep what is no doubt a profitable business, entirely in the hands of the Crown Agents. We are prepared to denounce such an alteration as both unjust and tyrannical, and we trust the local press and all local public institutions will take the same view. Personally, we have not the shadow of a shade of interest in the matter. But we know as a matter of fact that responsible Heads of Departments have declared they have been getting better quality for less money through the medium of local contracts than under the old system of indents through the Crown Agents. In fact, a very large amount of money has been saved to the Colony, year by year, through the operation of the contracts which are to be terminated at the end of this year. There are official witnesses we believe—such as the P.C.M.O., and the Government Printer—who can be called in corroboration of this view. Under these circumstances, it is simply monstrous that the Colonial Office or the Crown Agents should attempt to ride the high horse in the way indicated by 'Trader' and it would never do for the trading and mercantile or even the general public to allow so backward a course to be adopted without showing fight and making the strongest possible protest. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Import Traders' Association should pass resolutions on the subject and these would then afford a text for bringing the whole matter before the Legislative Council, and perhaps to the House of Commons. For, at the present time of day when the ostensible wish on all political sides in England, is to bind the Colonies to the Mother Country and to treat them with every consideration, the way in which Crown Colonies, even one of the importance of Ceylon, are trampled on when the bureaucratic spirit gets uppermost in the home Colonial, War or other Offices, is an experience which must be regarded as utterly at variance with the free spirit of the House of Commons. To that resort, if necessary, an appeal must be made. There must be several scores of members of Parliament connected with mercantile pursuits who can thoroughly appreciate the very strong case which can be made out for local contracts as against indents through the Crown Agents. Indeed, quite possibly there are influential men in and out of Parliament who have to do through their Colombo Agents with some of the tenders and contracts which have given so much satisfaction for a number of years. It is quite in accordance with the grasping official spirit which rules, in some quarters at home, that an order to revert to indents through Crown Agents should be promulgated. But, we trust, to see strenuous opposition offered and as in this matter other Crown Colonies—notably the Straits Settlements—have much the same grievance as ourselves against the Crown Agents, we do not see why a powerful joint Remonstrance should not be sent home.

An old man named Reilly, after forty years in America, where he had amassed wealth, returned to his native place, Ballinamuck, a wild region on the border of counties Longford and Leitrim, and rented a small cottage on a lonely moor, where he lived alone. Late one night a party of masked men broke into the cottage. They dragged the old man from his bed, stripped him and gagged him. They then placed a sack over his head, and tied him up securely with hay ropes. They ransacked the house, taking a large sum of money, and left the man lying helpless on the floor.

Mr. Sidney Francis Bampfield Cogan, of Henbury, Torquay, Devon, who died March 6, left estate valued at £33,969 gross, with net personalty £16,267. In his will he expressed his desire that Dr. Elias James Hall (his nephew) should, after his death, sever his carotid artery, for which operation £100 is to be paid, but should Dr. Hall have predeceased the testator or be unable to act, then the executors are to pay a duly qualified medical man £25 to perform the operation.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th April, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was no rain during the week except 20 cents in one tahsil of Sultanpur and a few light showers in the higher parts of the Tehri State. Rain is needed in the hill districts for autumn ploughings. Prices are generally stationary but have risen slightly in seven and fallen in nine districts. Markets are well stocked and importation on a large scale has ceased. Large quantities of grain are being taken up into the hills from the plains by the aid of advances to "banyas" and grain orders to hill men. Several grain depots have been opened in the Tehri State. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in the hills and is completed or is nearing completion in the plains though threshing and winnowing continue in the western districts. Sowings of sugarcane and irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops continue. Harvesting of "sawan" has commenced in some eastern districts. Opium weighments are in progress but the outturn is reported poor. The condition of agricultural stock is fair and improving and increased quantities of fodder are available.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There is an increase in the numbers on public and aided relief works owing to the return of labourers on completion of harvesting operations; but the numbers on gratuitous relief have further decreased. The expansion in relief operations is confined to be worst areas, viz, Mirzapur, Bundekhand and North Oudh with Basti in Sultanpur. Public relief works have been closed in Mainpuri and Farrukhabad. Valedictory doles have been given to those on gratuitous relief. The general condition of the people continues satisfactory. Over 1,000 persons from the Rewah State and 500 from Palamau in Bengal are on the Mirzapur works. 27,633 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estate. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 533,925; on aided works 91,971; on test works 1,848; dependants on works 251,811; on gratuitous relief 314,005; on poor-houses 2,825; total 1,196,385. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 235,325; Mirzapur with family Domains 127,241; Gonda, excluding Balrampur, 119,356; Kheri 103,136; Banda 95,211; Jalaun 76,219; Sitapur 70,467; Allahabad 51,090. Prices:—Garhwal 6 and 11; Almora 8 1-4; Mirzapur 7 1-2 to 10; Fatehpur 9 and 10; Jalaun and Bahraich 9 1-2; Banda 9½; Kheri 9 13-16; Allahabad 11 to 14; Azamgarh 15 1-8; elsewhere 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall nil. Prices of food grains are rising in six and are falling in seven districts; they are unchanged in other districts but are still generally at or above scarcity rates except in Multan. Spring crops are being harvested. Sowings of extra spring and autumn crops are in progress. The expected yield of irrigated crops is good to below average and of unirrigated average to bad. The opium crop is average in Amritsar. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Jhang, Multan, and parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is scarce in Ferozepore and Lyallpur. Pasture is insufficient in Lahore. The condition of cattle is good to poor. The water-supply canal was closed during the week in Lyallpur and opened for three days in Delhi. 1,275 persons attended the famine test works in the Girgaon tahsil against 1,292 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight showers fell in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of standing crops is average. Sowing of extra spring crops, sugarcane and cotton continue. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in Bannu. Harvesting of gram is nearly finished and the outturn is average. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices show a downward tendency. Prices:—wheat 8 3-16 to 14 1-4; gram 11 3-8 to 18; maize 12 1-16 to 18; and bajra 13 to 13-3-4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

The spring harvest were gathered has on the whole been very fair. Reaping still continues in many places. The fodder and water-supply are sufficient for the present. Food stocks seem to be adequate; prices, however, continue much above normal, ranging between 9 and 13½ seers except in Sirohi, Dungarpur, Shahpura and Bundi, where they are comparatively easier. Prices are fluctuating and show a tendency to fall in some States, e.g., Karauli and Dholpur; and to rise in others, e.g. Alwar and Bharatpur. The numbers on special public works are increasing owing to the completion of the harvest and are now 4,242, mostly in Bharatpur and Karauli.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain partial in Gwalior and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is almost finished in Indore, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. 'Mahua' is being collected in Baghelkhand. Sowing of extra crops is in progress in Orcha. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in parts of Indore and Bhopawar. Prospects of the area sown are fair to good, but damage is reported for want of moisture in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal; fair but scanty in Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Bhopal; have slightly risen in Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere. Extraction of opium is completed in Malwa and is in progress elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices:—Indore and Bundelkhand 9 to 10 and Bhopawar 9 to 14 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—In Bundelkhand Agency on works 7,000; on gratuitous relief 5,000; total 12,000 In Indore State on works nil; on gratuitous relief 27,000. In Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua State on works 5,000; on gratuitous relief 1,500; total 6,500. Manpur 84. In the Bhagelkhand Agency Minor States—on works 3,000; on gratuitous relief 1,000; total 4,000. In the Rewa State—on works 68,500; on gratuitous relief 12,500; total 81,000.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The week was rainless. Normal hot weather conditions continue. Agricultural operations are still confined to threshing, winnowing and preparation of land for next monsoon sowings. 'Mahua' picking continues, but has been considerably damaged by storms in Saugor and Narsinghpur. Water is generally sufficient, but fodder is scarce in several districts, notably in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara; and dear everywhere. The condition of the agricultural classes is good, and sufficient employment is found on field works opened with the aid of takavi which is being liberally advanced. The price of wheat fell by 1-2 seer in the northern districts except Jubbulpore; in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Chanda it rose by 1-2, 1 and 3-4 seers respectively. Rice is cheaper by 1 seer in Saugor and Betul; and dearer by 3-4 seer in Chanda and Raipur and by 1-2 and 1 seer in Nimar and Bilaspur. 'Fuar' rose in Saugor and Chanda by 1 and 1-2 seer, and fell in Akola by 1-2 seer; in the remaining districts the prices of food grains remained steady.

FEUDATORY STATES.

The days are hot but the mornings and nights are cool. Threshing and winnowing are nearly completed. Repairs to embankments of fields and tanks are in full swing. Land is under preparation for next monsoon sowings. Scarcity of fodder and water is reported from Kawardha and Sakti. Prices of food grains are steady except that the price of rice rose by 1 seer in Raigarh, and that of wheat fell by ½ seer in Raj-Nandgaon.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—"Mahua" picking is nearly completed in some districts. The crop was somewhat spoilt by storms and not up to expectations. The numbers employed on works are increasing. Prices are stationary everywhere except in Jubbulpore, where wheat is dearer by one seer than last week. Prices of standard grain vary from 7¾ to 9 seers per rupee in affected districts. New crops are not yet coming to market. The numbers on relief are on works 5,344; weavers on relief 2,811; on gratuitous relief 15.837; total 23,992.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 1,385,165 an increase of 68,052.

UNSINKABLE AND UNCAPSIZABLE SHIPS.

Drawings are published in "Engineering" of General E. E. Goulaeff's plan for building unsinkable and uncapsizable ships. Ever since the loss of the Victoria—that is, for more than ten years—he has been considering how to solve this problem in the most practical manner. Until the present time the most powerful weapon against which we have to specially protect our ships is the torpedo, fired either from torpedo craft, or, still worse, from the invisible submarine boats. Moreover, these torpedoes are being continually improved in speed, dirigibility and weight of bursting charges, and these latter are also being rapidly improved as regards their destructive effect per unit of weight. The external net defences, so much thought of formerly, cannot, since the Bellisle trials, be considered to effectively answer their purpose any longer, as they were partly burnt and melted by shell fire during these trials. They possess, besides, many disadvantages, as they are cumbersome, difficult, and slow to put in place, and they lessen the speed of the vessel when moving. Being entirely in sight of the enemy, they are liable to be soon destroyed by the fire of comparatively light guns. In the proposed system of construction, comprising some modification of the form and proportions of vessels, General Goulaeff has endeavoured to protect the ship against this weapon by the internal system of construction of the hull. He has, as shown in "Engineering," attained this purpose by making vessels much broader than they have been or are at present, leaving their length the same, or making them even somewhat longer. The system of construction provides treble board longitudinal cellular side corridors, which are rendered possible by the increased breadth of the vessel and are intended to reduce to a minimum the quantity of water that may enter the ship through injuries or openings made in her underwater skin. The increase of breadth is made at the expense of the draught of water, so much so that the ratio of breadth to draught amounts to about 4·5, instead of 2 to 3, as in vessels of ordinary form and proportions. The displacement is practically the same as that of a ship of ordinary form, with which the comparison is made. In the wide treble side there are safety longitudinal corridors, surrounding nearly the whole length of the vessel, and, as far as practicable, no watertight or other kind of doors, but only the smallest possible, permanently closed boiler manholes, for the purpose of giving access to the cellular compartments from the top. Nowadays when the conditions of naval warfare have changed, so much, and when the injuries that can be produced by a single torpedo are so terrible some more efficient means must be found to protect ships from this most powerful weapon. The radius of action of the modern torpedo, inside a vessel, counting from the outer skin inwards, being about 18ft., it is proposed to make the width of the cellular side corridors about 18ft., that is, 6ft. for each corridor. Thanks to this, all the internal vital parts of the ship, especially those liable to explosion, such as steam-boilers, magazines, shot and shell-rooms, and tropedo-store-rooms, etc., are removed from the outer skin for a distance of about 18ft. inwards on each side towards the centre of the vessel, thus very efficiently securing their greater safety from any outside explosion, or any other mode of attack. It is shown in "Engineering" that professional opinion in the country is not favourable to General Goulaeff's claims to unsinkability.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The preliminary arrangements have now been decided upon for the cavalry concentration on Salisbury Plain towards the latter end of the summer. The camping grounds allotted are situated on the western area of the Plain. The Second Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons, and 20th Hussars, and the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 5th Lancers, 8th and 19th Hussars, together with the 7th Brigade Royal Horse Art. furnished by I and L batteries, and the 3rd and 5th Field Troops Royal Eng., will move to the Plan on July 24 and will be located at Pond Farm Camp. The First Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 21st Lancers, 7th Hussars, and 16th Lancers, and the Household Brigade, composed of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards together with the Fourteenth Brigade Royal Horse Art., furnished by the Z, AA, and BB batteries, and the 1st Field Troop Royal Eng., will move to the Plain on Aug. 17 and go under canvas at West Down North Camp, where will also be situated the Cavalry Divisional Headquarters. The concentration will extend till Aug. 28, to facilitate a thoroughly gradual training by units, this leading up to combined manœuvres. This will be the first time that Salisbury Plain has been used for extensive cavalry training, and the utility of it for this purpose is looked forward to with interest.

It has also been decided that the cadets of Woolwich Royal Military Academy and Sandhurst Royal Military College shall again this summer spend some time under canvas on Salisbury Plain. The Woolwich cadets will be the first to arrive, on July 6, and will, as last year, have their camp on Windmill Hill, remaining there until July 29. It is expected that the Sandhurst cadets will repeat the experiment of route-marching from Camberley in easy stages to the Plain, where they will arrive on July 18, and then occupy canvas quarters at Tidworth Pennings until July 28.

A curious custom has been observed at Bourne (Lincolnshire) during the bidding at auction for the hiring of a piece of land known as "White Bread Meadow," the rent of which goes to a local charity. At the commencement of the bidding two lads were started on a race, and the bidder, when the winner breasted the tape, was declared the tenant for the coming year. Subsequently an adjournment was made to an inn, where a repast of bread and onions and ale was provided.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The "Parsi":—One could wish for the sake of the famine relief fund that the cotton boom had come a little later in Bombay. Now we are in the cold fit and money is not flowing as it did a couple years ago. Still there is sure to be a good sum collected, which, with the contributions raised elsewhere, with usefully supplement state aid. We are of opinion that this money could be most usefully expended not in the mere relief of starvation (although Lord Minto disowned the obligation, Government sees to this), but in the saving of the cattle and farm implements of small holders. The fund committee specially mention the relief of families who live behind the purdah as one of their intentions. That there is an enormous amount of silent suffering endured behind the curtain is one of the tragic features of every famine; and we think that in the administration of this form of relief some inducement should be made to lower the barrier between these unfortunate people and the outer world. And for two reasons. It may sound brutal to say so, but the purdah is essentially a luxury for the well-to-do. Poor people cannot afford it and it is hardly worth while to encourage them in its maintenance. Another reason is that the secrecy is inevitably taken advantage of by the undeserving who prey upon charity, while the really deserving are passed by unnoticed. This is about the most difficult form of charitable relief to administer.

TEACHING OF SCIENCE IN COLLEGES.

The "Gujerati":—His Excellency the Governor in Council has arrived at certain conclusions on the subject of the teaching of science in Government and other Colleges which have been communicated to the University with a view to obtain the opinion of the Senate regarding them. There is no doubt that the equipment of the Colleges with the necessary scientific appliances and the provision of the requisite staff for teaching science in each Government college would entail enormous expenditure, and therefore the Government have made certain proposals for the improvement of the existing arrangements. These proposals are intended to meet the requirements of two classes of students, those who specialise in science with a view to taking a degree in that subject and making it their life-work, and those who take a more elementary course to qualify them in part for a degree in Arts, or admission to the medical profession. In the interests of the former, it is proposed to concentrate higher science teaching at the College of Science, Poona, and in those of the latter to provide laboratories for elementary science courses in Bombay. These two proposals involve the abolition of the Science Departments of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. The College of Science at Poona is to be thoroughly equipped for the purpose it is intended to serve and will provide instructors fully qualified to undertake science teaching in local educational institutions. The letter addressed to the University does not say whether any additional fees would be charged to the students. The levy of an additional fee would be unjust, because those who take up other subjects would not have to pay any such fee. But a difficulty is certain to arise in the case of students who come from aided Colleges. The Senate is asked to consider the desirability of prescribing a compulsory course of elementary science for all candidates for degrees. The courses for the various examinations were settled only recently, and whilst fully recognising the importance of science, we doubt if it is desirable to now and then disturb and unsettle courses in the Indian Universities.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN POONA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The object of the mission is no doubt very laudable, but the means employed are amenable to certain very tangible objections. The enthusiasm in the workers is likely to be carried to excess, and persuasion by words may be easily exchanged for other methods not altogether unimpeachable. Vested interests may, moreover, circulate false reports, and bring the promoters of the movement into trouble. Wherever picketing is pursued, some disturbance or other is sure to take place, and the movement readily comes to be discounted. Government, as guardians of the public peace, are bound in such cases to see that order is maintained. The object of a mission may be praiseworthy, and the means employed to push it may be harmless. But if the crusade leads to a breach of order and discipline, the executive cannot any longer countenance the movement, however noble it may be in its ulterior aims and objects. In Poona, for example, the picketing has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction and heart-burning.

THE ALLAHABAD CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—As usual, the factious organs of opinion of the Intransigeants of the Congress are busy piling Ossa on Pelion of their own distraught imagination touching the recent most orderly and constitutional proceedings of the Convention Committee which met at Allahabad on the 18th and 19th April last. It is, however satisfactory to notice that those mountains of misrepresentations, and even untruths, which are the distinctive result of the "constructive" (?) policy of the Intransigeants, who have absurdly arrogated to themselves the name of "Nationalists," are being fast levelled to the ground by the sharp and swift blade of undying Truth. Many an authoritative contradiction of their deliberately manufactured statements has appeared, and it is most likely many more will still make their appearance. We may, therefore, leave severely alone this malignant faction which daily finds itself more and more discredited by a vast majority which has a better right to assume the appellation of nationalists than they. They alone are nationalists who seek to advance the true interests of the country by all legitimate and constitutional methods, and without attempting to overturn the existing order of things. Indeed, the self-constituted Nationalists are the real enemies of themselves and their country, and deserve to be branded as anti-nationalists only. They are an irreconcileable faction led by two or three men intoxicated with their own overweening conceit and the idea of boycotting not only foreign goods but their foreign masters, without rhyme or reason, and without a spark of that patriotism which distinguishes the true patriot from the false. We, therefore, prefer to call this faction by the only possible name by which it should be called, namely, Intransigeant, for they seem determined not to be reconciled in any way to the existing Government because it happens to be foreign, forgetting the historical fact that the country for a thousand years and more has been, with but few interruptions, subjected to foreign yoke.

The "Gujerati":—There is no reason to suppose that the delegates from the provinces other than Bengal or the Punjab went to the Conventional otherwise than as "messengers of peace and conciliation," or that they "had not anxiously considered the situation." If internal conflicts and dissensions are singularly out of place at the present juncture, it is well to consider who created them and if their main authors cannot make a common cause with the majority of Congressmen by coming down from the cloud land. Sometimes the ways of some of our countrymen in Bengal become absolutely incomprehensible. Those delegates from Bengal who were members of the Convention Committee had, like the rest of the members of the Convention, committed themselves in black and white to certain fundamental principles as the basis of the Congress. Having done that, we confess we fail to understand how they can decently or consistently blame those who as responsible Congressmen were anxious to adhere to what they had solemnly agreed to and could not see their way to vote in favour of the proposition for the summoning of the adjourned Surat Congress. Was the Surat Congress to be convened on the basis of the aims and objects adopted at Allahabad? If so, how could those delegates who are not prepared to subscribe to those basal principles attend the adjourned Congress? How was there to be any unity and concord or a united Congress? The acceptance of the Convention creed—we use the word for the sake of brevity—and the summoning of the adjourned Congress on any other lines than those specifically laid down by the Convention and accepted even by the Bengalee members of the Convention are, in our Judgment, two inconsistent positions, and we must say we can not understand the attitude of those who adopt the creed and at the same time affect to be dissatisfied because the adjourned Congress was not summoned.

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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

BOTH TEAMS DO NOT TURN UP.

To the big gathering which had assembled rather early yesterday afternoon in the Gymkhana enclosure on the Marine Lines ground, expecting a brilliant display of hockey, it was a very great disappointment to learn that the two teams, the Hornets Athletic Club from Calcutta and the King's Regiment from Nasirabad, had not yet arrived in the city. The curious part of it was that no one, not even the Tournament management, were aware of the fact; and everyone was expecting the teams to make their appearance. Ten minutes' grace was allowed, and then the news came that the Calcutta mail train which was to bring in the teams, and was due here at 1 p. m., was five hours late and that it would not be in Bombay till late in the evening. Many a frown gathered on the faces of spectators, particularly of the fair sex, who had expected great things from the Hornets. Although the team is an unknown quantity, the fact that it includes some of the Calcutta Xaverians, who had given so good an account of themselves last year, made the Hornets public favourites and the majority of hockey lovers were prepared to back them for the cup even against the present holders of the trophy. How far the public are justified in their expectations remains to be proved; but one fact cannot be ignored, that Jhansi are in very good form and fit, and will take a lot of beating. Further, if the games in the first round are to be any criterion for judging the teams, the Grant Medical College who beat the Somerset Light Infantry, decidedly the best Regimental team in the lists, last week, is bound to go far in the contest and if they should figure in the finals, as many a knowing sportsman predicts, it should not be a surprise.

An announcement will be made to-day as to when the postponed game will take place.

The public yesterday, however, were not allowed to go home wholly disappointed, and Mr. Williams, the Honorary Secretary, with the energy that characterizes all his undertakings, was prompt to arrange a scratch match between the Jhansi Railway Institute and the Grant Medical College, both teams being on the ground.

Jhansi, who were playing three players short and had substituted three R. G. A. men, were placed on the defensive during the opening period of the first half, but as it progressed the game resolved into a series of attacks and counter-attacks, the combatants playing a very skilled and scientific game. Medicals scored twice while Jhansi had one successful assault to their credit.

During the second half, Jhansi turned aggressors and their many attacks elicited a stubborn defence from their adversaries. Bent upon equalising after repeated repulses Jhansi were, however, five minutes before call of time, rewarded with a goal, the game thus resulting in a draw.

There was nothing to choose between the teams and their play was very level: the disadvantage of the Jhansi team in having their absent men was counter-balanced by the Medicals having changed their old order of play. The Medical forward line, however, is not what it ought to be and betrayed slackness at critical moments; otherwise the team played with splendid combination, the backs particularly doing good service. No fault could be found with Jhansi, except the above-mentioned one which was more in the nature of a misfortune.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Worcester Regiment on Marine Lines ground.

Grant Medical College vs. St. Xavier's College, on Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY.

Royal Scots vs. R. I. M. Dockyard, Marine Lines ground.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Tennis Tournament.

The following Events were concluded last Saturday.

MEN'S SINGLES HANDICAP.

A C Bowden	Owe 3	Bellamy 4-2,6-1	Bellamy W O	Bellamy 6-1,6-4	Osborne 6-1,6-3
E E Bellamy	30				
H Reed	30	Reed 6-4,6-1			
Tweddle	Owe 30				
J Ablett	Owe 3	Ablett 6-0,6-1	Ablett 10-8,6-3		
Ratcliffe	Scr				
T Goodwin	Scr	Goodwin 6-4,6-0			
Walker	15				
V Chapman	Scr	Smith 6-2,6-1	Osborne 6-2,6-1	Osborne 6-0,6-2	
Smith	Scr				
Osborne	3	Osborne 6-1,6-1			
Ham	15				
H Bryning	Owe 40	Bryning 6-2,6-4	Bryning 6-3,10-8		
W Hoseason	15				
G Wilson	Owe 15	Bye			

MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Strous and Trade	Owe 15	Bye	Bellamy & Wilson 6-4, 6-3	Bryning & Chapman 11-9, 9-11, 6-1	Osborne and Rees 6-3 6-1
Bellamy and Wilson	Scr	Bye			
Smith and Walker	Scr	Bryning & Chapman 6-3, 6-3	Bryning and Chapman 7-5, 6-3		
Bryning and Chapman	Owe 15				
Ablett and Scott	15	Ablett and Scott 6-2, 6-1			
Fraser and Chilton	3				
Ratcliffe and Hoseason	15	Ratcliffe & Hoseason 4-6,6-4,6-4	Osborne and C Rees 6-2, 6-3	Osborne and Rees 6-2, 6-0	
Edwards and Lawrence	Scr				
Osborne and Coote-Rees	Scr	Bye			
Harwood and Reed	15	Bye	Harwood and Reed 6-3, 7-5, 10		
Goodwin and Ham	Scr	Bye			

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Mrs Chilton and Strevens	Scr	Bye	Hildreth and Bellamy 6-3, 6-3	Mr and Mrs Ablett 4-6, 6-2, 6-1	Baker and Tweddle 6-4, 2-6, 6-2
Mrs Theienberg & Chilton	Owe 3	Miss Hildreth & Mr Bellamy 9-7, 7-5			
Miss Hildreth and Bellamy	15-3				
Mrs and Mr Bennet	15	Mr & Mrs Bennett 6-4, 6-3	Mr and Mrs Ablett 6-1, 6-4		
Mrs and Mr Hoseason	15				
Mrs and Mr Bryning	Scr	Mr & Mrs Ablett 6-4, 6-4			
Mrs and Mr Ablett	15				
Mrs and Mr McMillan	15	Miss Short & Mr Wilson 6-3, 6-3	Anthony and Taylor 6-3, 7-5, 6-3	Baker and Tweddle 8-6, 7-5	
Miss Short and Wilson	Owe 15				
Miss Jervis and Smith	15	Miss Anthony & Mr Taylor W O			
Miss Anthony and Taylor	15				
Miss Baker and Tweddle	Owe 15-3	Bye	Baker and Tweddle 6-4, 6-1		
Mrs Taylor and Marshall	Owe 30	Bye			

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The trough of low pressure is more strongly marked than usual in Burma, Behar and to the East of it; the rainfall has been widespread. The area of low pressure appeared off in the South Coromandal Coast; rain has fallen locally in South India, Madras and the Deccan, while skies have become so moderately to heavily overcast over the greater part of the Peninsula. Duststorms in the extreme North have given light rain to a few stations and have disappeared. In the United Provinces and East Rajputana the disturbances have been very numerous; but no rain of any importance has been reported.

Burma.—Rangoon had one and half inches of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded; moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average, temperature is nearly normal.

North-East India and Orissa.—The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam; it has been local, in Eastern Bengal; few falls have occurred. In Bengal and Orissa the principal amounts have been—Sibsagar one and half inches, Tejpur one inch, Gauhati and Shilchar two inches, Cherrapunji three inches, Dhubri three-quarters of an inch, Mymensing and Burdwan half inch, Darjeeling and Cuttack one inch. Skies have been clear in Bihar, but elsewhere clouds are increased from moderate to heavy; humidity is below the average at most stations in the Province of Bengal; temperature is normal, except in Bihar where it is in excess.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies lightly clouded in the Eastern half of the Division and almost clear elsewhere Air is damper than usual in the South-East of the Central Provinces but drier in parts of the United Provinces; temperature is in excess in the East of the United Provinces but in defect in the South-east of the Central Provinces.

North-West India.—Sonemarg, Srinagar, Peshawar and Kotah report light falls of rain. Skies are almost cleared, except in Kashmir; humidity is nearly normal. Temperature has fallen, generally in defect in the extreme North parts of Rajputana.

Peninsula.—Rain has fallen locally in South India, Madras, the Deccan, and light falls are reported from Gulburga and Gopalpur; the largest amounts are Trinchnopoly one and half inches, Cochin three-quarters of an inch, Mercara one inch, Kurnool three-quarters of an inch; skies are clear in North Bombay and the Deccan, moderately to heavily overcast in the rest of the Division; air is damper than usual in Madras, the Deccan and Hyderabad; temperature has fallen and is in defect at many stations, especially where rain has fallen in the Deccan.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in North-East India, excluding the Western Districts and in South India and South of the Deccan. A few falls are likely in Burma.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 5th May 1908 was 29·893 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	82·6	71·1	...	6·14
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	99·8	76·5	...	1·39
Rawalpindi	8 ·9	61·1	...	10·44
Lahore	100·9	74·2	...	2·60
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	96·5	72·0	...	2·80
Delhi	98·7	77·2	...	2·24
Agra	103·5	76·5	0·06	1·41
Mainpuri	112·3	75·3	0·01	?
Jhansi	108·3	86·1	0·04	1·68
Cawnpore	108·9	84·0	...	0·86
Allahabad	111·1	84·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	109·1	72·8	...	1·77
Karachi	89·4	77·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	99·9	77·2	...	0·90
Jaipur	99·7	74·1	...	0·97
Kotah	105·0	79·6	0·14	0·61
Bhuj	99·1	74·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	83·3	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	82·2	76·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·9	70·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	104·6	75·5	...	0·08
Surat	92·1	75·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	105·6	76·7	...	0·10
Deesa	104·8	75·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	100·0	75·7	0·03	0·37
Indore	...	77·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	103·0	78·8	...	1·96
Saugor	102·6	78·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·6	74·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	106·2	80·6	...	1·44
Akola	105·7	81·6	...	1·02
Amraoti	103·8	80·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	102·6	78·6	0·03	2·14
Chanda	98·0	80·0	...	1·65
Raipur	109·2	68·4	0·02	2·90
Bombay	90·0	79·1	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	80·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	87·0	81·2	...	0·20
Karwar	82·8	79·5	...	3·12
Malegaon	103·6	73·6	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	100·9	77·0	...	0·28
Poona	99·0	71·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	99·3	79·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	94·2	74·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	85·8	68·1	...	2·08
Aurangabad	102·2	76·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	104·4	76·2	...	2·22
Hyderabad	98·3	74·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	84·7	77·4	0·09	1·94
Calicut	87·8	76·1	0·04	13·66
Cochin	86·7	78·3	0·75	24·19
Colombo	87·5	75·0	0·10	42·21
Masulipatam	96·4	80·1	...	6·66
Bellary	94·0	72·3	0·02	2·72
Cuddapah	104·7	73·6	0·31	6·00
Madras	94·5	81·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	87·8	67·3	0·05	8·85
Coimbatore	91·9	72·3	0·04	11·35
Trichinopoly	97·1	71·3	1·33	15·29
Negapatam	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared except at Rawalpindi where the air is damper than usual. Winds are northerly at Multan, westerly at Delhi and north-westerly at Lahore while Rawalpindi and Ambala report calms. The maximum temperature has fallen and is now 5° to 8° in defect at most places. While the mininum temperature is 4° in excess of normal at Lahore, and 5° in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces. Light rain is reported from Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi and skies are moderately clouded at Mainpuri, Jhansi and Allahabad. The air is damper than usual at Agra while it is drier elsewhere. Westerly or south westerly breezes prevail generally. Maximum varies irregularly from normal by small amounts while minimum is 6° to 7° in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports light showers. Cloud has decreased at Karachi while skies are moderately clouded at Ajmer and Kotah. Humidity is normal in all places except at Kotah where it has increased and is now above the average. Day temperature is generally below normal while the night temperature is equal to the average at Karachi and Ajmer and 6° below it at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports a few drops although skies are reported clear, light or moderate cloud still persist at Veraval and Surat. The quantity of moisture in the air has increased at Deesa, Bhavnagar Para and Bhuj. Winds are southerly or south-westerly at most places. Weather during the day time was 5° to 8° cooler than usual at Veraval and Surat while during night temperature was about normal.

Central Provinces.—Nagpur and Raipur report a few drops. Skies are clear at most places but they are moderately or heavily clouded at Chanda, Nagpur and Raipur where humidity has increased considerably. The direction of air movement is south-westerly or north-westerly everywhere except at Nagpur where it is south-easterly. Maximum is 5° to 6° in defect of normal at Amraoti and Nagpur and minimum is also 12° below the average at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Light or moderate cloud still persist while humidity remains almost unchanged. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Bombay and Ratnagiri while Karwar reports a calm. Temperature conditions are normal except for a defect in the day temperature at Karwar.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in several places and humidity has increased at Hyderabad. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Maximum is 6° to 9° in defect of normal at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad while minimum is 5° in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Whether continues to remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the reporting area.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE OLD GUARD.

The phrase is applicable in a double sense. He was one of the the old guard—a survivor from an earlier generation. He was an old guard himself. Time had been, before railways came, when he had sat at the back of a famous stage-coach, lusty in his manhood, assiduous (I am sure) in caring for his passengers, talkative with the men, a trifle gallant with the women, and zealous in announcing with the cheerful horn the sweep of his coach into quaint country towns and old-fashioned inn-yards.

Friends—and he had many—were under the impression that he was comfortably off. Probably he had saved a bit: it was certain his wife had money. He had married her from a higher station than his own, and her relations, though they lived in the same town, were much too grand to notice the Old Guard. . . . But of his money affairs hereafter. For the moment it is only necessary to say that people understood there was no need for him to work. Yet work he would, mainly as a pastime and means of acknowledging kindness. Those who were kind to him he would repay, being of independent mind.

Chief among these friends was a lady who from beginning to end of their acquaintance was ever mindful of his necessities, as she appreciated the humours and oddities of his character. She could smile without wounding him. In fact, everything she did was right in his eyes. Even she, however, had one conspicuous failure. It was when she tried to convince the Old Guard that his behaviour on a night of black fog was marked by an unwise expenditure of prudence. Being out for the evening, about half-past nine he had taken the precaution of going home, to fetch a lantern wherewith to enlighten his path on his final return only an hour later. "It might have grown darker as the night wore on," he argued, and was not to be shaken.

Every morning the Old Guard would call at the house of his patroness and inquire if "the missis" had any errands. He was going up the town, and could he bring anything for her? Sometimes he could, and a happy man was he when entrusted with a small commission. Not only would he accomplish it faithfully, but he fancied he possessed some rare faculty for buying in the cheapest and best market.

But of his work. He employed those active old fingers to make net bags, to mend scissors, to do cunning little repairs of all kinds, and—it was here his child acquaintances became interested—to design, manufacture, and fly marvellous kites. To the children he seemed a very Dædalus It was difficult for them to conceive of any artistic employment—anything requiring patience, intelligence, and a deft hand—in which his talents would not shine. Looking back through the mist of years, one feels that very likely he was not quite so miraculous a craftsman as he appeared "before we knew we were to die."

On a sad day—sadder than people knew at the time—the Old Guard's wife died. He mourned her with the philosophic calmness of age. "I shall not be long now," he said, and went on with his netting, his shopping his repairing.

So for a few years he lingered, apparently well content. Then, suddenly, his face took on an anxious, worried look foreign to its genial contours and fading ruddiness. Nobody knew why perplexity had seized him who had hitherto been so free from the larger earthly cares.

One day coming to his patroness, he told what he had so long hidden even from her sympathetic ears. He was living too long—longer than he had anticipated. And this was tragedy to one of his kind because it meant penury, poverty, dependence, the workhouse. The wife's little fortune, he explained, had gone from him at her death. Since, he had been existing on the money they had put by—existing on it carefully, parsimoniously, in the expectation that he would die ere he came to the end. Now the end was near. The day of the last penny was approaching.

To provide the good-luck she went round to his friends. Between them, and with her assistance, they contributed a sum of money sufficient for his immediate need, for the needs also of many days. On the day of the last penny it was to be given him.

The day of the last penny came. But the money was not necessary. On the morning of the day the Old Guard was found dead in bed. Death had been a kindly rescuer, life a generous economist.

—Thomas Lloyd in the *St. James' Budget.*

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THE REMOVAL OF SWEDENBORG'S BODY.

A Strange Ceremony.

The little green oasis known as Princes-square, in the desert of bricks and poverty lying between Whitechapel and the river, was the scene on April 7 of a strange ceremony, the beginning of Emanuel Swedenborg's last journey to his first first home.

It was on Sunday, April 5, 1772, a week after his death, that his body was laid in a vault before the altar of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and it is a curious fact that not only did Swedenborg die on a Sunday, but he, his father, his mother, and all his brothers were born on Sunday. The Rev. E Paxton Hood, in his biography, after telling how Swedenborg returned in the autumn of 1771 from Amsterdam to lodge with "one Shearsmith, a perukemaker, in 23, Great Bath-Street, Cold Bath-fields," says:—"He told the people of the house what day he should die. . . . On the Sunday, the 29th of March, 1772, his faculties were as bright as usual. The maid and her mistress were sitting by his bedside when it struck 5 and he asked what o'clock it was, and being answered 5, he said 'It is well—I thank you—God bless you, and in a moment after his spirit gently and peacefully passed away.' His body was carried to the undertaker, Mr. Buckhardt, and there it lay in state; on the 5th of April it was buried in three coffins in a vault of Princes-square Ratcliff-highway, with all the ceremonies of the Lutheran religion; the service was performed by the Rev. Arvid Firelius, and it was the last service he performed in England. In 1785 the coffin of Swedenborg was side by side with Dr Solander's. But no monument has been erected to the memory of the illustrious seer—no tomb—no inscription—his works from his only memorial, but what a memorial are they." The lack was removed a few years after Paxton Hood wrote, and on one side of the church is a marble tablet with this inscription:—"In the vault beneath this church are deposited the mortal remains of Emanuel Swedenborg, the Swedish philosopher and theologian. He was born in Stockholm, January 29th, 1688, and died in London, March 12th 1772, in his 85th year. This tablet is erected by one of his English admirers in the year 1857, by special permission."

The history of the great mystic was not one of repose during life, and even after death his body was not allowed to rest in peace. In 1817 a couple of Swedish army officers broke into the vault, decapitated the corpse, and carried off the head, which they vainly tried to sell to well-known members of Swedenborg's "New Church." On the death of one of the thieves, the head was found in his London lodgings and restored to the Swedish Consul The body was re-united and re-interred. On the present occasion, when the vault was once more opened in order that the remains might be carried back with honour to Sweden, the wooden coffin was seen to have decayed but the inner shell of lead was intact, and was found to contain the skull and other bones. Needless to say, there was no recognizing in this skeleton the figure that Paxton Hood thus describes:—"The simplicity of his life was remarkable; he affected no simplicity, made no display; in dress he conformed pretty much to the fashion, though rather an older one than the period of wearing. He was above 5ft. 9in. in height, rather thin, and of a brown complexion; his eyes nearly hazel and rather small; thin, pale and retaining to old age the appearance of erect dignity, venerable, mildly expressive and beautiful countenance, lightened always by uncommon animation, and ever appearing to smile. He dressed in velvet, with a full-bottomed wig, with ruffles, a hilted sword, a gold-headed cane. . . . He was a self-helper, needed none to wait upon him; he lived for many of the later years of his life nearly a vegetarian, yet taking coffee but no liquors, though conforming to a glass of wine in company."

The Swedish Lutheran church is a plain and now rather dingy brick Georgian structure, with a turret surmounted by a vane distinguishable as a crowned lion. The church was built, indeed, by Queen Urica of Sweden, 180 years ago. It stands in the very middle of the square, among trees and grass, and surrounded by old houses most of which at any rate still look respectable. The property is presently to be sold, and the £5,000 or £6,000 expected from this transaction will be added to £5,500 just voted by the Swedish Parliament towards the erection near the Marylebone road, of a new church, school, hall, and gymnasium, for the Swedish colony in London, the whole cost of this scheme being estimated at £30,000. The Swedenborg memorial tablet, and great altar piece, including an old painting of the Lord's Supper, will be transferred to the new church.

The body was removed from the vault in the presence of the Swedish Minister, Count Wrangel, and an officer of the Swedish warship "Tylgia" now lying at Dartmouth, Captain Bergmark. When the congregation arrived for the farewell service in the afternoon the remains were in a new coffin standing before the altar, covered with four wreaths. The whole service was conducted by the rector of the church and chaplain to the Legation, Pastor Lindskog, and consisted chiefly of prayers from the Swedish liturgy and the reading of passages from the New Testament. The Director Musici, Mr. A. Roth, played Chopin's funeral march, and the "Dead March" in "Saul." A solo, a composition by Sjogren entitled "Dreams," was sung by Mrs. Lindquister, who also sang the responses to a portion of the Swedish litany. Two hymns were sung both written by Bishop Jasper Swedberg, who was Swedenborgs' father, for the family was only ennobled on the son's account by Queen Ulrica.

At the conclusion of the service in the Swedish church, the coffin was placed in a closed hearse and taken to Paddington Station for conveyance to Dartmouth. Upon arrival at Paddington a short service was held on the platform.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The last of the Saturday Races for this season will take place on Saturday May 9th:—

A Class Handicap.
B Class Handicap.
C Class Handicap.
D Class Handicap

Ships boats, service rig, Handicap. Courses and times of start will be notified hereafter.

On ensuing Saturdays sweepstakes races will be held if weather permits and there are sufficient entries.

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BUNYAN'S PLACE IN ENGLISH FICTION.

An exceptionally interesting number of the "Book News monthly" (Philadelphia) is devoted to John Bunyan. Mr. H. S. Krans tries to estimate the place of Bunyan in English fiction.

"Behind him," says the writer, "lay on the one side the long line of the romances of the middle ages, of the Elizabethan time, and of the early seventeenth century; on the other lay a not less extended series of tales of edification, racy, realistic short stories, and character sketches. Leaving the romances on the left hand, Bunyan turned instinctively to realistic narrative, and left the realistic method developed well beyond the stage at which he found it.

"He showed the novel how to use a plot of diversified interest that combined incidents nicely adapted to the embodiment and illustration of the distinctive traits of the dramatis personæ; he gave it a lesson in the art of varied and sustained characterisation that knew how to keep the Major characters alive from the start to the finish of a long story, and to endow the minor ones with fulness of life for the brief moments of their appearance upon his stage, and, besides this, he taught by example how a story could be enriched with description, enlivened by dramatic dialogue, and carried rapidly forward with the help of a racy narrative style. After Bunyan, Defoe was to come and develop still further the realistic method; and then Fielding, in whose hands the English novel reached its highest point as a finished work of art.

"Is Bunyan's influence on the English-speaking world holding its own? Is it increasing? Or is it on the wane? That there is fighting ground for opposite answers to such questions may be made plain by the articles in these pages. But, however, these questions be answered, it is at least safe to assert that historically, both as a landmark in English fiction and as an exponent of Puritanism, Bunyan's place is secure.

"To the historian, sacred or profane, literary or other, he must always remain an important figure. As an influence upon the world, many things would seem to show that his power is waning, and will never again be what it has been. Not only did he interpret life through a single book, but through a narrow interpretation of that book—an interpretation built upon the sand. The ideal of virtue which Bunyan championed sprang rather from a fear of the wrath to come than from a love of the beauty of holiness, and as, with the process of the suns, that fear, dwindles, his ideal, which, if exalted and austere, is neither lovely nor winning, will probably prove less and less moving and compelling. There are other things, too, that will weaken his hold upon the future.

POINTS AGAINST BUNYAN.

"The narrow, dogged, obstinate Philistinism, with its blindness to beauty and its indifference to joy; the weary weight of Puritan theology thrusting itself, unwelcome, upon the reader at every turn; the Pharisaism, exhibiting itself, for instance, with the entire sanction of Bunyan's spirit, in the attitude of Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Attentive toward Mr. Badman, the story of whose sins is rolled, a delicious morsel, upon their timid tongues; a certain hardness and lack of charity toward the sinner, as witness 'Pilgrim's Progress,' at the very close of which we observe Christian himself, safe at last in the Celestial City, crowning his happiness, as it were, with the sight of the poor wretch, bound hand and foot and thrust through the door of hell that was hard by Heaven's gates; all these qualities are in Bunyan, and all of them are likely to limit the pleasure, the profit, and the consolation that the future will draw from his books.

"There is Puritanism and Puritanism; that of Bunyan is one thing, that of Spencer another. The Puritanism of 'The Faerie Queene' is for all time; whether as much may be said of the Puritanism of 'Pilgrim's Progress' and of 'Mr. Badman' is open to question."

In the same number Dr. John Brown, Bunyan's biographer, discusses 'Bunyan's Influence on Later Literature'

"A concrete illustration," he says, "of the way in which the book has made itself felt in subsequent literature is furnished by an autobiographic reference given us by the late Dean Stanley. Taking part in the unveiling of a statue of Bunyan in Bedford town in 1874, he told the great audience gathered on that historic occasion that when in early youth he lighted upon the House Beautiful to see the pedigree of the passage where the pilgrim is taken to the Ancient of Days and the rarities and histories of that place, both ancient and modern, he determined that if ever the time should arrive when he should become a professor of ecclesiastical history these should be the opening words in which he would describe the treasures of that magnificent store-house.

"Those who have read the inaugural lectures he gave as Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford will remember how truly he fulfilled the dream and purpose of his youth. He tells us that he could find no better made of beginning his course of lectures on the history of the Eastern Church than by telling how, when Christian halted by the highway side at the Palace of which the name was Beautiful, he was shown the rarities of the place and records of the greatest antiquity: in which was the pedigree of the Lord of the hill, the son of the Ancient of Days; and also where there were more fully recorded the acts that he had done, and the names of many hundreds that he had taken into his service, and how he had placed them in such habitations that could neither by length of days nor decays of nature be dissolved.

"Here also were several other histories of famous things, of all of which Christian had a view; as of things both ancient and modern, together with prophecies and predictions of things that have their certain accomplishment, both to the dread and amazement of enemies and the comfort and solace of pilgrims.

"Thus the Oxford Lecturer found that in this allegorical picture of his, Bunyan had really furnished a far-reaching synopsis of the whole course of ecclesiastical history. And when the lectures thus commenced came to an end and he wished to draw a picture of the prospects yet reserved for the future of Christendom, he found again that the best words he could supply were those in which on leaving the Beautiful House Christian was shown in the distance the view of the Delectable Mountains, which, they said, would add to his comfort, because they were nearer to the desired haven."

ABOUT 2,000 well-known people met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, to eat the last dinner to be given in that celebrated hotel. Some of the guests wept at the idea of demolishing the hotel, and during the evening chairs, tables, and portions of the woodwork and the bar were sold and carried off as souvenirs.

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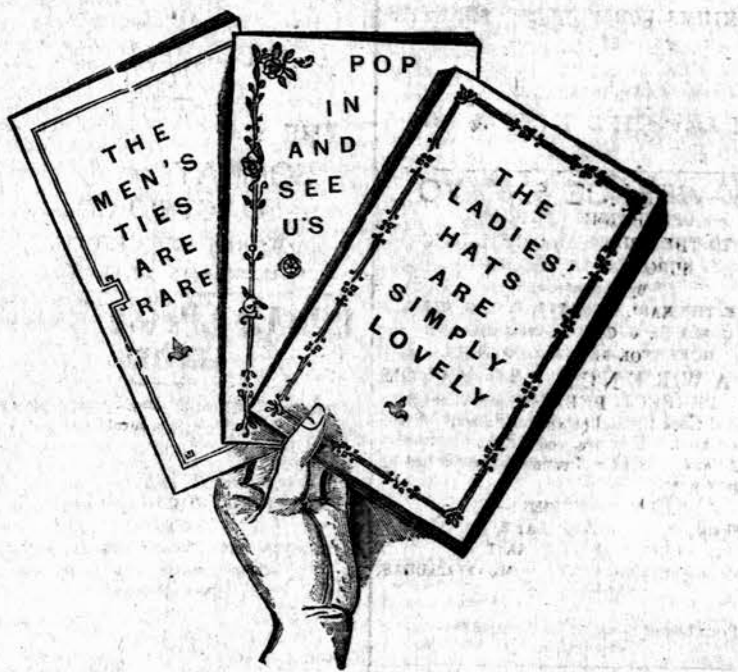
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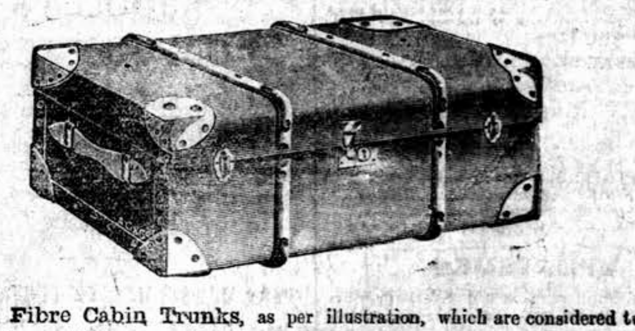

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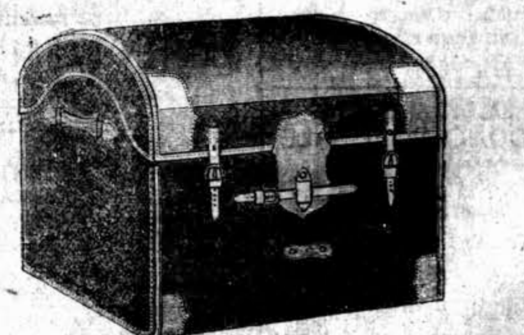

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1908.

PRESIDENCY POLICE RETURNS.

THE belated report of the Inspector-General of Police in the Bombay Presidency contains some incisive remarks on the subject of investigation by the Police and its results. The Government of India issued a Resolution some time ago regarding the abstention of the police from investigation in certain classes of complaints, and the Commissioner of the Central Division, in his remarks, expresses a hope that the Resolution will not be regarded as a dead letter in the Bombay Presidency. The Commissioner observes that the present figures, though rather better than those of last year, afford an occasion on which renewed attention may be called to that order. But it may be observed, he thinks, that such abstention, if not extended beyond proper limits, is not likely to make a reduction in the number of excluded cases. Of four categories of cases which police officers are advised to disregard, it is only one—purely civil cases—which affords any appreciable percentage of the cases which come into the excluded columns. And it is found to be not so simple as it seems to direct the police from registering cases. It would be well, of course, if undetected cases and false charges could be carefully separated in the reports, and the means of deciding the degree of efficiency of the police would be more reliable. As the Commissioner remarks, there are many petty charges of theft, mischief and the like as to which it is impossible to be certain whether they are true or false, but which the police asked to be treated as false. Whether the Magistrate will give the benefit of the doubt to the Police or to the complainant depends upon his idiosyncracy and on the amount of care which he bestows on this very tiresome department of his work. The result, anyhow, is unsatisfactory, for it is a wrong presentation of the state of affairs that nearly half the reported Penal Code cases should be made to be appear false. "Nevertheless it is not probable that this misstatement covers the denial of justice to great numbers of people who could have otherwise have obtained it. It represents some slovenliness on the part of the Police and some laxity on the part of the Magistrates; but under the system of administering justice, as it exists in this country, probably not more than two or three per cent. of the persons whose complaints are excluded would secure anything better in a Court if every excluded case were brought to trial."

Mr. Stewart, the Inspector-General of Police, in answer to the Commissioner, Central Division, says that a considerable proportion of the large number of cases shown as excluded is due to wrong classification of cases by Magistrates. Nothing, he declares, is more common than for a Magistrate to class a case as "Not true" because the police have not succeeded in proving the charge against the particular accused brought up, whereas, as a matter of fact, the case has occurred and should be classed as undetected. Mr. Stewart mentions an instance of a murder case being classed as not true because the murderer died in hospital before he could be tried, though he had admitted the murder and there was ample corroborative evidence. Deducting the cases in which investigation was refused, and adding the cases pending from the previous year it is shown that the Presidency and Railway police had a total of 37,429 cases for investigation. Of these 33,289 were disposed of, 953 being declared false and 1,306 non-cognisable, while 11,442 resulted in convictions, 1,378 convicted, 8,111 undetected and 953 maliciously false. Property recovered was valued at over eleven and a half lakhs of rupees. Special attention appears to have been given to the criminal tribes. Those in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts continued quiet under strict surveillance and additional police were placed on the Bulas, a kindred Baluch, cattle-lifting tribe in the Rohri division, and steps have been taken to restrict the movements of the Jagiranis. In the Upper Sind Frontier the Burdis actively continue their profession of cattle-lifting. In the Northern Division 25 suspicious foreigners were arrested. As regards the Panch Mahals, the District Superintendent of Police reports that its history has been an eventful one. Since the opening of the railway communication with Central India the district has been the chief passage for criminal vagrants from the North and Central India to Kathiawar via Kaira and Ahmedabad, or to the Deccan, via Baroda, Broach, Surat and Khandesh. Numbers of Sansis and Baurias were arrested and the prompt action of the police discouraged the rascals, who now give the district a wide berth.

As to the Haranshikaris in Dharwar, the Commissioner observes that the present District Superintendent of Police, though well acquainted with Pathans and Kaikadis, knows little or nothing of the new kinds of badmashes he has to deal with there, who are a standing menace and require to be firmly dealt with. The District Magistrate, however, has represented to the Inspector-General the necessity for a uniform plan of campaign, as the Haranshikaris need to be handled with patience and a little sympathy. If hustled too much all round they are hardly likely to reform and may take to very serious forms of crime. A few families should, he thinks, if possible, be encouraged to settle in each taluka and some common principles should be agreed upon by the police of the neighbouring districts, for sending them to jail does good for a limited time only ; in jail they are a nuisance to the jail authorities and it costs money to keep them there. Two very small settlements have been started, one in Bankar taluka and the other in Mundargai petha, but it remains to be seen whether any success will be obtained, for the villagers look upon them with suspicion and try to get rid of them if possible. The problem of dealing with criminal tribes has not yet been solved, and we shall await with interest the result of the experiments recommended by the District Magistrate of Dharwar.

HOME RULE. MR. ASQUITH'S reply to his questioners in the House of Commons marks another step in the amusing comedy of the Government's attempt to evade the subject of Home Rule. Mr. Winston Churchill's declaration at Manchester on April 21 was clearly a bid for Irish votes by a promise of consideration for Home Rule. Mr. Asquith speedily denied that he had authorised the election pledges, although he was unwilling to take the burden of either denial or confirmation of the statements. All he would say was that the pledges were not inconsistent with his previous declarations. This is hardly sufficiently definite—in fact is so vague that the majority of people must see in it an attempt to evade the subject of Home Rule altogether. Nothing daunted Mr. Churchill told his new electors that he was absolutely unrepentant. One can hardly imagine him otherwise, but it comes as a shock that Mr. Asquith has so far allowed himself to be driven as to give his approval to statements which previously had offended him. Evidently the safe seat of Dundee is showing a tendency to wobble and the candidate needs the highest support. But to Dundee Home Rule is a purely academic question. What is far more important is how many hands are to be thrown out of work from the distilleries by reason of the Licensing Bill. The second reading of that measure will hardly inspire confidence, and even so great an expert at explanations as Mr. Churchill has proved himself to be will hardly be able to convince a hard-headed Scotsman that a reduction in his income is to his advantage. But apart from the election the whole affair is veiled in mystery. Mr. Churchill wants to place Home Rule in the forefront: Mr. Asquith, who presumably has the direction of affairs, wants to put it in the background. And yet both of them are agreed on the subject. We fail to see how they can be.

DURATION OF LIFE IN INDIA. SIR ATHELSTANE BAINES is one of those men who possess the rare faculty of making statistics interesting even to people who are not statisticians. For this, if for no other reason, he deserved a larger audience when he recently addressed the Royal Statistical Society on what he called "The Peradventure of an Indian Life-Table." The fact that scarcely a dozen persons were present must be, we suppose, mainly due to the meeting being held so close to the Easter holidays. Sir Athelstane prefaced his elaborate paper with a quotation from Babbage. "Nothing is more uncertain," wrote the eminent mathematician, "than the duration of life when the maxim is applied to the individual, but there are few things less subject to fluctuation than the duration of life in a multitude of people". Modern experience recognises greater elasticity in the duration of life than was to be inferred from the information available in Babbage's time, and this, as was shown, is peculiarly the case in India owing to variations of the harvests resulting from the amount and distribution of the seasonal rainfall. Sir Athelstane mentioned, of course, that the returns he dealt with are inaccurate. Such returns are so, he went on to say, even in the West and he referred to the curious statement of the English Registrar General that "not improbably the greater number of adults do not know their precise age, and can only state it approximately." So far as the inaccuracy is the result of ignorance he noted that in Europe the progress of public instruction is reflected in the return, the inaccuracy increasing with the age. In India only 98 males and seven females in a thousand of their respective sexes can even read and write. The proportion of those who can recollect their age is still less, and in the case of the better-off Brahmins their horoscopes are not often available.

ERRATIC CORRESPONDENTS. A GLANCE through the list of undelivered telegrams published each week is calculated to afford amusement by reason of the extraordinary ideas the senders of messages have as to the powers of the Department. That the list seems to show cases where a little more thought might have discovered the addressee cannot be denied, but the majority of undelivered messages must be a hopeless task from the beginning. For instance, the sender of a message addressed simply to "Florrie Fernandes, Bombay", must have been of a more than ordinarily hopeful disposition if he—or she—expected an answer. Also who is "Lord Parvatti" who cannot be found ? It is the first time we have heard of such a title. What, too, can one do with a message addressed to "Self" unless it be to charge double rates and hand it straight back to the tenderer. And yet one telegram was received in Bombay so addressed last week. The Departmental inability to discover a suitable owner for a telegram addressd to "Charming" we cannot sufficiently deplore. But there is another point. Why should the explanations for non-delivery vary so largely ? In the majority of cases we learn that the "Addressee is unknown" ; why then should we suddenly fall to "Party left." That sent to "Begsing" must obviously be kept until Christmas brings out the Waits again. On the whole we are forced into the conviction that a little greater care, or should we say common sense, at the office where messages are received would considerably shorten the "undelivered" list, not only in Bombay but in every large town in India.

THE reorganisation scheme recently sanctioned for the Supply and Transport Department is now in operation and the changes introduced will be notified.

MR. WILLIAM Pyper, Assistant in the Tittaghur Mills, who was charged with causing the death of a native woman on 10th November last, was unanimously acquitted at Calcutta.

IT is understood that orders have now been passed sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Justice Rampini to officiate as Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, vice Sir Francis Maclean, proceeding on leave.

AN Ootacamund correspondent telegraphs that it has been finally decided that General Hunter's and the Southern Army Office will be permanently located there in a building occupied by the present 9th Divisional Headquarters.

THE appointment of Mr. F. Pinhey as District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, and Mr. F. H. Hamarett's transfer to Madura have been cancelled. It is reported that Mr. Pinhey will act as Judge, High Court, in the room of Sir Ralph Denson going on leave.

GENERAL Mansfield and Colonels Lyons, Montgomery, Bond and Yielding retire, as the old administrative extensions beyond the fifty-two year limit have been restricted, while, on the other hand, some compensation to the service is made by the institution of an extra two hundred rupees monthly each to the heads of the department in the five principal divisions.

THE Lower Burma Chief Court has granted, letters of administration in the matter of the estate of Captain C. R. Ford, deceased, late Port Officer of Bombay, to Mr. F. Clifton, Attorney to one of the executors, namely, the Revd. Mr. Ford, power being reverted to the other executors to apply for letters which are to have effect throughout British India. The assets of deceased have been valued at Rs. 50,000.

THE Traffic staff of the Madras Railway forwarded a farewell address to Mr. D. Ross-Johnson, late Traffic Manager. The address expressed the regret of the staff at Mr. Ross-Johnson's departure on his appointment as Secretary to the Indian Railway Conference Association, and wished him success in his new sphere of activity, where they were sure his sterling qualities and abilities would be much appreciated. The address was enclosed in a handsome sandalwood casket. With it the Railway staff forwarded to Mr. Ross-Johnson a silver inkstand and diamond scarf-ring as mementos of his long connection with the Railway.

WILLIAM TYPER, Assistant in the Timaghur Mills, is being tried at the High Court Sessions, in Calcutta, for causing the death of a native woman, on 10th November last, by shooting her with a revolver ; the accused at the time is alleged to have been under the influence of liquor. The case is proceeding.

IN condemning the throwing of eggs and coins at performers in the local opera house, the "Malta Chronicle" says : "Such conduct is discourteous, if not opprobrious, in such a place, in view of the presence of ladies and gentlemen among the audience, and betrays an absolute want of respect for the whole audience."

DURING the International football match at Glasgow a telegram was received from Leeds, addressed Harry Johnston, spectator International Match, Glasgow. A telegraph boy went shouting the name of the addressee, and in due course Johnstone was found among the 121,000 people present, and the telegram delivered.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE LANCASHIRE BOOM.

Indian Indigo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 17.

Although the boom in the Lancashire cotton spinning industry is over its profits are still coming in. Mr. William Tattersall's last cotton trade circular contains a summary of the accounts of six companies which took stock for the quarter on March 31, and ten others which have just taken stock for the half year ; the figures show an average profit of 24·67 per cent. per annum on the share capital, or 18·08 per cent. per annum on share and loan capital combined, after allowing interest on loans. On the other hand, Mr. Tattersall has compared the market quotations of the shares of about 100 companies in the middle of October last with the corresponding quotitions on April 1, and finds that there has been an aggregate depreciation of £670,000.

We learn from Egypt that the commission of inquiry into the deterioration of Egyption cotton has arrived at certain conclusions which ascribe the falling-off to three principal causes. First, a change in the climatic conditions of Egypt, through the spread of vegetation; secondly, irrigation, particularly in respect to inadequate drainage; thirdly, continual cropping of the same soil with cotton instead of a rotation of crops. Three committees chosen from the members of the Commission have been formed, each to investigate one of the these three heads of inquiry. Under the head of irrigation will come the frequently condemned practice of releasing water in excessive aboundance during August, which, following on a period of scanty distribution during the heat of July, tempts the farmers into undue flooding of the plant at the very time when cooler weather begins. The blending of seed will also be considered, as well as the subject of instructing the fellah in improved methods of farming the soil. The Egyptian Government announces that the rotation of watering with closure of irrigation will begin in the Delta on the 19th instant in the proportion of six days' supply to twelve days' stoppage ; in May the closure will be fifteen days, to six days' irrigation. The watering of bare land is to cease on May 15. These periods are much the same as last year, and 1907 was not a good cotton year. It is clear that a marked disproportion exists between the efforts of the irrigation service and the yield secured by the fellah's labour. Perhaps the raising of the Assouan dam will alone provide the solution.

Messrs. Claflin, in their circular issued yesterday, find the continued absence of any aggressive, buying in the New York cotton market somewhat perplexing in view of the great improvement in financial conditions throughout the country. This, however, has so far had only a minor effect upon the cotton goods trade in America. That the position there is overstrained is, we are told, evident from the fact that though values of textiles have fallen out of all comparison with costs the demand remains fitful and dilatory. Manufacturers are unanimous in their continued support of the restriction of production but prices as yet have not begun to feel the effects of this policy, and in some sections are difficult to maintain. The export trade has not shown any further vitality, and the latest reports from the large consuming markets are not very encouraging, whilst makes have been anxious to meet any reasonable proposals, hesitation and apathy continue, and are no doubt due to the desire of merchants abroad to see their present supplies distributed before entering upon any further operations ahead.

The United States Consul at Calcutta reports that the belief is very general among Indian indigo planters that if they can find a way to produce indigo somewhat more cheaply they will regain the market and destroy the synthetic indigo industry; and they claim that they have discovered the way. The Consul says that he recently endeavoured to ascertain the lowest cost at which synthetic indigo could be produced. This he failed to do, but he came to the conclusion, as a result of his inquiries that the lowest possible point had been reached in the cost of producing synthetic indigo ; and that the future profits in its manufacture depended largely on underselling natural indigo long enough to drive it out of the market, thus creating a condition that would permit a substantial advance in the manufacturer's price of the artificial article. We fear that if the Bengal planters are hoping by any improvement in the methods of cultivation to bring the cost of producing natural indigo below that of producing synthetic indigo they are doomed to disappointment. At the same time consumers will wish them all possible success in their efforts at economy.

In view of the many recent complaints of Japanese infringements of British trade marks, it may be useful to note some of the points to be observed by manufacturers and others who intend to register trade marks in Japan. There are certain marks which cannot be registered in Japan ; for example, any mark resembling the Japanese chrysanthemum crest of the national flag of any country. Marks that have no distinctive appearance, or that are similar to marks already registered, are out of the question ; so are those which indicate the common names of goods or the place of production. Priority of use is of less consequence than priority of application for (according to article 8 of the Japanese Patent Law) if two or more persons apply for the registration of identical or similar trade marks for the same goods, the application which has priority of date shall be granted. If (as has sometimes happened) an agent in Japan has registered in his own name a mark belonging to a British firm and three years are allowed to pass without protest, the original owner will find himself deprived of his property without hope of redress. The only way to avoid such mischance is for firms owning British trade marks to file in Japan original applications, and to watch the official trade mark journals published by the Patent Office. Anyone who knowingly infringes a registered mark may be criminally prosecuted, and be liable to a fine of 500 yen (£50) or two years' imprisonment.

On September 24 tenders will be opened by the Royal Siamese Railway Department for the supply of three passengar locomotives, two goods locomotives, and four tank locomotives. Full specifications and drawings may be obtained on forwarding the sum of 7s. to the head office of the Royal Railway Department, Bangkok. The sealed tenders themselves must be forwarded to Mr. L. Weiler, Director-General of Railways. Our Bangkok correspondent writes that tenders by cable will be accepted from firms having no local representative, although it is preferred that they be sent by registered mail in covers marked "Tender for locomotives." In this connection it may be pointed out that the British locomotives in use on the Siamese Government railways have greatly outlasted the Belgian and German engines, and it is probable that this fact will be duly considered when the orders are placed. The trade in motor-cars and in motors to be placed in the hulls of locally built boats remains extremely brisk, and hardly a week elapses without several cars and half-a-dozen motors for boats arriving at Bangkok. Many of the cars are French, supplied through the agency of British firms, but most of the boat motors are of British make. The Siamese Motor-boat Club now numbers some sixty members, who possess quite a handsome flotilla of racing and cruising craft.

A Barrow correspondent writes that the trade in iron and steel in the Nort-west of England, bad as it has been for some time past, now appears to be entering on a still worse phase. There is less demand for hematite iron, and makers have begun to stock the metal, although they have only twenty furnaces in blast. It is evident that there must soon be a further restriction of output, as there is no inducement to accumulate stocks. Prices are falling, warrant iron being now quoted at 61s. 6d. net cash sellers. Shipments show a marked falling off this year from West Coast ports. The total exports have reached 130,662 tons, against 241,895 tons for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 111,233 tons. The two chief factors in the depression are the great falling off in the foreign demand and the very greatly reduced requirements of shipbuilders and steel makers. Indeed, the latter are not able to make a profit under present conditions, and the consequence will be that at an early date some of the works will close altogether.

The oldest dealer does not remember such a state of things as that which now obtains in the wool trade. All sorts, foreign, home-grown, and colonial, are equally depressed. Bradford can no longer boast of being the cheapest market in the world, for London can only dispose of wool at prices on a parity with Bradford tops. Last Thursday, at Bradford, a top of 40's quality could be purchased at 9d. per pound. Last April this quality of top was quoted at 18d., and was actually sold in large quantities at a farthing below that figure. The very men who then thought that the price would rise to 20d. express the opinion now that still lower values are ahead. There are others, however, who think that low-water mark has been reached. Yarn can be spun out of these tops from which very attractive, durable, and cheap goods can be made. It is believed that the low prices will stimulate a trade in such goods and lead to a substantial recovery in values. Naturally the very low price to which crossbreds have fallen has adversely affected merinos, and super 60's tops at 23d. (or about 7d. below the late highest point are of course not nearly so cheap relatively as are 40's at 9d. It is therefore probable that either the latter will advance or the former decline still further. The London brokers, after being obliged to make wholesale withdrawals, have now decided to meet the emergency by knocking four days of the present series of auctions. It is very doubtful whether this course will do any real good, for it means that 50,000 bales or thereabouts will be held over to the May auctions, when supplies will be larger than ever. The blackest spot is still the necessity of those speculators who acted so madly in the Australian markets to turn their huge imports into cash.

The important failures of German cotton manufacturers already announced will, Messrs. Panckow fear, be followed by many others, as the position of manufacturers is very bad indeed. "Last year's scarcity of yarns caused most manufacturers to purchase yarns much further ahead than they could sell their goods. Cotton has fallen fully 30 per cent. from the top since a great many of these purchases were made, and spinners would now be glad to accept a spinning margin of 10 per cent. to replace the margin of 25 per cent which they easily obtained last autumn. This means an intrinsic depreciation of yarns of fully 45 per cent., and that is probably a bigger loss than many manufacturers can stand. As most spinners bought their cotton against these yarn contracts, they have now still got the cotton or the corresponding contracts for cotton, and are in doubt whether the critical situation of the weavers will allow them to deliver the yarns with some prospects of getting the money for them. This is, of course, a further disturbing factor, and a very serious one too, although chiefly attributable to the spinner's eagerness to secure the past high spinning margins as far ahead as possible, without heeding commercial prudence. Many spinners do not know at the moment how many of their yarn contracts may be considered as good securities and how many not. This explains why the absolute standstill, to which the cotton business has come, is not relieved by the current prices, which—under other conditions—would have seemed attractively low, at least to some people."

A sidelight is thrown on the condition of the cotton-spinning trade in Lancashire by the experience of card-clothing makers. The number of requests for empty cases—in which to send from the mills cylinders in need of reclothing—is without precedent. Occasion is being taken by all customers at once to renew the clothing of their cards, with the result that various makers have more work on hand of this kind than can be don in the next six months. Machines which could no be stopped during the last two or three years ar being put out of action on all hands. The stoc of empty cases is exhausted in some works, b every post brings new demands. The facts tell the own tale as to the present state of the cotto spinning industry, and illustrate the adage as to t ill-wind. Of course, the replenishment points a to some confidence that other yarn orders a coming.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND TEMPERANCE.

The Poona Crusade.

The following Press Note has been issued :—After the meeting at Poona to protest against the oders of the local authorities with reference to the piketing movement, at which the Hon'ble Dr. R G. Bhandarkar presided, His Excellency the Governor was approached by the President with the view to his receiving a deputation of the gentlemen who are conducting the temperance movement in Poona. His Excellency readily consented to receive a deputation on the subject and it was decided to invite the members to Mahableshwar on the 6th May. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar has, however, been unable to get together a representative deputation to proceed to Mahableshwar and the meeting has been postponed until Government assemble at Poona.

In the meantime, therefore, His Excellency is deprived of an opportunity of expressing his views on this important matter. The temperance movement continues, however, to receive his close attention.

THOSE who may be seeking employment at Home, with a yearning to see the Bombay Light astern and who smile in ridicule at the idea that they could possibly ever hear "the East a callin'," will find something to meditate upon in the following advertisement that recently appearedin "The Morning Post":—"An ordinary well-bred man, able to do lots of things but excelling in nothing particular, fond of nice things, such as horses, motors, music, bric-a-brac, etc., and able to afford none of them, pleasant companion, generally liked by men and women, wants a job of sorts; this is his last effort, having advertised for ordinary appointme: unsuccessfully till he's tired."

GRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

E LICENSING BILL.

cond Reading Passed.

. ASQUITH AND HOME RULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

e House of Commons last night, the Reading of the Licensing Bill was ed by 394 votes against 148.

eplying to question in the House of Commons with reference to Mr. Churchill's statement on Home Rule, Mr. Asquith said that Mr. Churchill had his approval. He only stated that the Party would claim an absolutely free hand to deal with the question of Irish Self-Government, after the present Parliament.

LATER.

In the debate on the Licensing Bill last evening Mr. Asquith declared that if the Bill were not passed, there would be high license duties in 1909.

Though there were several abstentions, the amount of cross-voting was less than expected.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S RETIREMENT.

Delay over the Dudley Commission.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Mr. Birrell announces that Sir J. B. Dogherty will replace Sir Antony Macdonnell as Under-Secretary for Ireland in August. The latter wished to retire earlier, but he has consented to wait and assist Mr. Birrell in the consideration of the report of the Dudley Commission.

THE MURDER OF MR. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

Body Recovered.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The body of Mr. Scott-Moncrieff has been recovered in the camp of the Dervishes, who fled. The Egyptian losses in the fighting were ten killed.

THE LATE PREMIER.

Suggested Monument in the Abbey.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Mr. Asquith will move in the Commons on the 18th instant that a monument be erected to the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in Westminster Abbey.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Their Majesties the King and Queen returned to London to-day from Norway.

SITUATION IN INDO-CHINA.

Better Outlook in French Territory.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Telegrams from French Indo-China report a general improvement in the situation.

DISASTER ON THE RIVER DNIEPER.

One Hundred and Twenty Drowned.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES.

LONDON, MAY 4.

One hundred and fifty Russian peasants were returning from church at Bykhoff in a ferry boat on the river Dnieper, when the boat, being overcrowded, capsized and 120 were drowned.

THE NEPAULESE PRIME MINISTER.

Reception at Malta.

GREAT GARDEN PARTY GIVEN.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Prime Minister of Nepaul landed in state at Malta and was received by the Duke of Connaught, with whom visits were exchanged.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Duke of Connaught gave a garden party in honour of H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal yesterday at which 1,500 guests were present.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

Nessuhi Bey Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Nessuhi Bey has been appointed Turkish Ambassador at Teheran.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

The latest betting on the Two Thousand Guineas is as follows :—

6 to 4 against Perrier.
6 to 1 against Sir Archibald.
100 to 12 against Mercutio.
100 to 12 against Primer.
10 to 1 against White Eagle.
100 to 6 against Your Majesty.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

The following is the latest betting for the following races :—

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

6 to 4 Perrier.
6 to 1 Sir Archibald.
10 to 1 White Eagle.
100 to 12 Primer.
100 to 12 Mercutio.
100 to 6 Your Majesty.
Race run, May 6. Distance 1 mile.

THE DERBY.

8 to 1 Lesbia.
20 to 1 Your Majesty.
100 to 3 Dark Ronald.
Race run, Wednesday, June 3. Distance 1½ mile.

SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN.

Mr. Churchill Harassed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

A band of suffragettes yesterday pursued Mr. Winston Churchill in a wagonette, clanging a railway bell and preventing him addressing an open-air meeting.

COTTON CRISIS IN CANADA.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Three thousand cotton operatives in Canada have gone on strike against a reduction of wages. Seven thousand will be out by the end of the week, thus stopping the textile industry.

Sir W. Laurier is being petitioned to protect cotton goods against ruinous foreign competition.

TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

Opened at Lisbon.

LONDON, MAY 5.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the International Telegraph Conference has opened there.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

A Perjured Witness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 5.

In the trial of the first batch of prisoners in the Tinnevelly riot case, before Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, up to yesterday evening the prosecution had examined twenty-three out of the sixty-eight witnesses. One witness, named Subbiah Pillay, was treated as hostile. Permission was granted to the prosecution to cross-examine him. This witness had made a statement on oath before the Sub-Magistrate to the effect that he knew one Chavadi Chidambaram Pillay, which statement he now retracted. He said that Chavadi Chidambaram Pillay was not among the accused before the Court and that he did not know anyone by that name.

Mr. Richmond cross-examined witness at great length and confronted him with his statement made on oath before the Sub-Magistrate, whereupon witness stated that without knowing who Chavadi Chidambaram Pillay was he told the Sub-Magistrate he knew him, and that this statement was false.

Mr. Richmond then asked the Court to take judicial notice of the witness's conduct.

Mr. Wallace called upon the witness to appear to-day to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Plaintiff Awarded Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 5.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Justice E. A. Moore, on the Original Civil Side, in the civil action brought by Miss Hilda Sim of Moulmein against a young Eurasian named James MacFarquhar, claiming Rs. 3,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The Judge found that defendant had failed to prove his release from the engagement, and that he had behaved very badly, and the Court was inclined to believe that defendant had told the truth when he stated in Court that he never had any intention from the first of marrying plaintiff. Having regard to defendant's present position the Court thought the damages claimed would be excessive. On the other hand, plaintiff should receive substantial compensation for the wrong defendant had done to her.

A decree was entered for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,500 and costs on that amount.

A MISER named Albert Vanhaege, who was mortally wounded in his house near Dunkirk by a burglar, asked the police on their arrival to get his hoard from the cellar and spread it before him. They found £360 in gold and silver, and spread it on the bed. Vanhaege asked the police susp[illegible]usly, "You have not taken any?" Shortly aft[illegible]wards he died.

IN view of recent cases of wanton use of fire-arms, the police of this city has decided to enforce Section 119 (d) of the Police Act which empowers the police to prosecute any one who in or within 200 yards of any street or public place wantonly discharges a fire-arm or an air-gun. The offender is liable under the Section to punishment of eight days' rigorous imprison- [illegible] a fine of Rs. 50, or both.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

ARRESTS AT MIDNAPORE.

More Confessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

News has reached here from Midnapore to the effect that the local police have made four arrests and seized a quantity of arms, ammunition and literature, and incriminating correspondence. The persons arrested are believed to be concerned in the attempt on the Lieutenant-Governor's train, and also to have a knowledge of the Mozufferpore assassinations, one of the bomb-throwers, Khudiram Bose, hailing from Midnapore.

The murderer of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, who is under arrest, at Mozufferpore, was yesterday the object of a hostile demonstration on the part of a dense crowd of natives.

Yesterday the arrest was effected of a clerk named Din Dayal Bose, said to be employed at Shambazar Tram depot, who is alleged to be one of the principals of the society in Calcutta. Many more arrests are imminent.

The Police have captured, at Serampore, Norendranath Gossain, son of Debendranath Gossain, a wealthy Zamindar of Serampore. Norendra formed one of the trio who threw a bomb into the dining room of M. Tardival, the Mayor of Chandernagore.

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

A telegram from Midnapore, dated the 4th instant, states that on the morning of the 3rd the Police, in presence of the Joint Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, surrounded the houses of several Babus. They seized a note-book from Sitalprasad Mukerjee, 2 swords and a bayonet from Upendranath Ghose, a double-barrelled gun and two kukris, and other things, from Junandranath Bose. The latter and his brother, Satyindranath Bose, and Joguban Ghose were arrested. Bail was only granted to Junandranath Bose.

CONFESSION OF A RINGLEADER.

The confession made yesterday before Mr. Birley, District Magistrate, Alipore, cover five columns of matter. There were five confessions in all. The story of the conspiracy was fully revealed in the statements made by Birendranath Ghose, the ringleader of the gang and his brother, Arabindo Ghose.

Birendranath Ghose's statement was to the effect that he conceived, some time ago, the project of organising an association for the achievement of the national vengeance, by assassination, and other methods of violence. He recruited a number of youths for his purpose and started an institution in a garden at Manictollah, where bombs were manufactured and stores of dynamite, picric acid, etc., kept. Two attempts were made on trains in which Sir Andrew Fraser was travelling, one of which is now heard of for the first time. An attempt was made on the Mayor of Chandernagore, and, finally, came the Mozufferpore crime ; while the assassination of the Viceroy and Lord Kitchener was also discussed. [illegible]e gang was not responsible, however, for the Goalando and Kushtia outrages. And finally, Birendranath Ghose explained that his motives for confession were a recognition of the futility of such methods and a desire to save those who were innocent, to which end he had persuaded all those who were involved to make written confessions.

He said that money was given to them freely ; everyone they asked for advice urged them to use dynamite, which they did.

Mr. Birley : Are any other people now out on similar errands ?—No : we are not responsible for the Allan shooting case and the Kushtia case.

Mr. Birley : Have you planned to destroy anyone else ?—No.

Mr. Birley : I don't mean at the present moment.—No.

Mr. Birley : Have you discussed it ?—We have discussed many things about several people, but nothing came of them.

Mr. Birley : Who were the people you discussed about ? — The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and others. Of course we never believed that this sort of murders would bring political independence.

Mr. Birley : Then why did you do it ?—Partly because we believed that this will teach people to dare and die.

Several of the prisoners made similar incriminating statements ; but others avowed their innocence.

The Police are still making vigorous enquiries into the Anarchist plot. There are strong rumours that other sensational arrests are about to be made, but the authorities are very close at present.

LATER.

All the accused who are detained at the Lal Bazar lock-up, were brought before Mr. F. L. Haliday, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. C. W. C. Plowden this morning. Following are the sections under which the accused are charged :—

Din Dayal Bose, charged under Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, and 109, Indian Penal Code.

Arabindo Ghose, under Sections 19, 20 (1st count), 143, 150, 157, and 109 (2nd count); 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

Abinash Chandra Bhattacharjee and Sailendra Nath Bose, both under Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, and 109, Indian Penal Code.

The 1st count against Hem Chandra Dass is under Sections 143, 150, and 157; on second count under Sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, and 109, Indian Penal Code.

Nirapod Roy and Kana Lall Dutt *alias* Narmal, both on second count, under Sections 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, and 109, Indian Penal Code.

Nagendra Nath Gupta, under Sections 15 and 20 of the Arms Act.

Dharani Dhad Dutt, Asok Chunder Nandi and Bijoy Ratan Sen Gupta under Sections 19 and 20 of the Arms Act.

The following accused were subsequently placed before Mr. Thornhill at the Calcutta Police Court :—Dharani Sen Gupta, Nagendra Sen Gupta, Asoke Nandi, Matilal Bose, Bejoyendra Sailendra Kumar Bose, Abinas Chunder Bhattacharjee, Din Dayal Bose, Hem Chandra Das, Nirapado Roy, Kanyelal Dutt, and Arabinda Ghose, and charged with being in possession of arms, ammunition, bombs, and dynamite.

Application for bail was made for all, but refused.

Mr. C. I. Stevenson Moore, Director-General, Criminal Investigation Department, Major Smallwood, Inspector of Explosives, and Mr. Morshead, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal arrived in Calcutta this morning and conferred with Mr. F. L. Halliday, Commissioner of Police.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated the 5th instant, states that a meeting had been called by Mr. T. R. Filgate, General Secretary, Behar Planters Association, at which all Europeans are invited to attend next Saturday, to discuss the advisability of memorialising the Government of India to take immediate steps, either by urgent or special legislation or otherwise, to put down with a strong hand the present attempt to intimidate Government officials by assassination.

BOMBAY NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Indu Prakash":—The dastardly outrage at Mozufferpore, to which two innocent European ladies and an Indian syce have fallen helpless victims, must deeply shock all Indian humanity ; and every sane man, every true well-wisher of society will recoil with horror at the painful discovery that in religious India, as much renowned for Kshatriya chivalry as for such magnificently ennobling cults as Vedantism, Budhism and Jainism, any section, howsoever small, should have developed the highly dangerous and unmitigatedly brutal doctrines of that pest of Western societies—anarchism and nihilism. The perpetrators of this crime are two Bengali youths, one of whom has already committed suicide ; and the discovery of several places where bombs were manufactured as a system and the seizure of several persons at Calcutta together with correspondence and lists of students—all these, coupled with the attack on Mr. Allen and the attempted outrages at Chandernager and to the Lieutenant-Governor's train, indicate sensational revelations of a kind which it is impossible to contemplate without greatest trepidation. May the result show that the movement was confined to very few individuals and these of no status and no higher significance than lunatics or hardened criminals of the ordinary kind. We will await with patience the results of the judicial enquiry and resist the temptation of premature conclusions. But one thing appears to us to be certain, namely, that the time has come when all persons, who have conscience enough to realize their responsibility to God, to man and to themselves, whether they belong to the new or to the old school, and howsoever smarting and provoking people's grievances may appear to them, should carefully weigh their utterances from the editorial sanctum or the public platform or the private conversation and counsel chamber, and see that they have no tendency to feed weak minds with such unhealthy ideas as have a chance of ripening on favourable soil into the pre-eminently satanic cult of anarchism or nihilism. And most important of all, have we to save our children and youths from the dire calamity of bringing such development the ruin of themselves and of their country.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar" :—There is not an educated Indian, be he an Extremist or a Moderate, throughout the length and breadth of the country, who will not receive the intelligence of the bomb outrage at Mozufferpore with extreme pain, anxiety and distress. That two innocent ladies and a syce should be the victims of assassins, who have suddenly blossomed forth as anarchists in Northern India, will be sincerely deplored by all who have the interest of the country at heart. Passion, violence and outrage have always delayed constitutional reforms, which are more amenable to a healthy and wholesome agitation than anything else. But the Bengalees have evidently lost their heads ever since the partition of Bengal, and they seem to believe that vituperation and violence will succeed where measures short of physical force have failed. They have been indulging for the last two years in methods and measures generally adopted by the Irish against the British Government, but they fail to perceive that the conditions of Eastern and Western countries and their peoples are so very different from each other, that the application of such methods and measures to India would be productive of results directly opposed to those expected by them. If they think that the Government of India or the British Parliament will give way even by a hair's breadth to their violence, be it overt or covert, they are very much mistaken. It is to be hoped that the denouncement of the anarchist plot will be complete and satisfactory, and that the assailants and their associates will get their deserts.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" :—The fiendish outrage at Mozufferpore has called forth the execrations of all classes and communities throughout this vast continent. The subsequent seizure of anarchist stores has helped to intensify the horror and indignation caused by the ruthless butchery of two inoffensive English ladies and their syce ; and it is no exaggeration to say that all India, including Bengal, cries out for the wreaking of exemplary vengeance —not so much on the surviving miscreant, as on the men whose foul machinations prompted that deed of callous, cruel, remorseless hatred towards the governing race. One of the perpetrators of the dark crime of Friday evening has already gone to where the hand of earthly vengeance cannot reach him. One alone of the two can now be dealt with according to law and his deserts. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the ends of justice will be met thereby. The actual perpetrators of that atrocious deed sink into insignificance, absolute nothingness, when compared with those who have been instrumental in working up their minds to this state of frenzy, such ruthless and unconquerable hatred for their rulers. These must be reached, the men who have been directing the hounds of hatred of the type of Khudiram Bose and Dinesh Chandra Roy, the men who have set up factories for the manufacture of the fell articles for such deeds of anarchy and crime, and the men behind this wretched set, those who have been blessing the efforts of these enemies of the people and of the rulers, of law and settled government. They must be extirpated. We shall not hesitate to say that the exercise by Government of the utmost powers they hold, under the law, for the suppression of crime, will be amply justified, and supported by the whole people, at the present moment. India must be purged, even if it were with fire and brimstone, of such political and anarchical foulness ere one word could be decently uttered in favour of generous and kindly dealing towards her by her own sons, or the friendly hand of her rulers could be further extended to her for her upraising.

The "Sanj Vartman:"—It is impossible to write with restraint about the dastardly bomb outrage at Mozufferpore in Bengal, by which two innocent English ladies lost their lives, or the seizures that have been made in Calcutta of arms and ammunition, and of all the varied paraphernalia that is required for the manufacture of infernal machines. There will be nothing but disgust and indignation in the mind of every right thinking person to whatever caste or community he may belong, or whatever may be his political views. The annals of European history have been so execrably disgraced, even in this twentieth century, by outrages of the most iniquitous type, murderous assaults that had in them neither rhyme nor reason, an utter disregard to the obligations which manhood places upon every individual, a callous contempt of all laws of chivalry, that we could not exactly decide whether to admire the civilisation of which the West was so inordinately proud, or to condemn it as a monstrous abortion showing to what abysmal depths human nature could sink under certain conditions. At any rate, we were glad and even proud that here in India a better state of things prevailed. If anarchism is the only legacy which its civilisation has left to Europe, we thought that we certainly were better off without it. With glory could we say that the pages of the "Pax Britannica" were not darkened even by the shadow of the sinister spectre of anarchism or even anything else approaching it, in spite of the fact that the people of this country as a conquered race were actually living under greater disabilities than the freeborn children of the West. But all that now seems destined to be changed if the events in Bengal are in any way symptomatic. Astounding as are the revelations that have been forthcoming in Bengal, we have not the least hesitation in saying that we refuse to believe that any anarchist propaganda has taken root throughout the length and breadth of the land or that any persons with the least claim to gentility have anything to do with it. The Bengal Police seem to have been rather fortunate in laying their hands, not only on the actual authors of Thursday's outrage, but also upon a number of their sympathisers in the Metropolis itself. We trust no pains will be spared to unravel the whole mystery—even every scattered unit of it. The outrage at Mozufferpore is a dark stain on the whole country, and the only way in which it can be wiped out even partially, is by heartily supporting the authorities and bounding to earth men of the type of the Mazufferpore miscreants. This is as much a social and political as a moral obligation, and we will be unworthy of our past if we do not honestly discharge it. We earnestly hope that our brethren of Bengal will realise it at once.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to :—Captain A. H. Moberly 79th Co., R. G. A., from the 11th June to the 9th September.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to :—Lieutenant H. F. Fuller, 64th Co., R. G. A., from the 8th to the 17th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

72nd Punjabis.—Major F. W. H. Cox, 2nd-in-Command to be Commandant, and Major H. L. Goodenough, Indian Army, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel W. H. Dobbie, vacated. Dated 20th April.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Major H. J. Roche, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain F. G. Moore, pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel C. F. G. Young, or until further orders. Dated 8th March.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment.)—Major C. W. Somerset, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. C. Black, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel F. B. W. Richardson, or until further orders. Dated 22nd March.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Major H. P. Bell, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major C. B. Baldock, or until further orders. Dated 16th March.

72nd Punjabis.—Major E. F. Rainey, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd-in-Command; Captain W. W. F. C. Musgrave, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain A. Bredin 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain A. Del. Faunce, Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain G. D. McCormick, Double Company Officer and Adjutant, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major H. L. Goodenough, Indian Army, appointed 2nd-in-Command, but to remain seconded. Dated 20th April.

74th Punjabis.—Captain H. H. Elliott, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded ; and Captain A. G. Cowan Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain H. H. G. Stansfeld, seconded for appointment as Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi. Dated 2nd March.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Major A. J. Campbell, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major C. E. H. Connell, or until further orders. Dated 14th March.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major C. A. W. Ford, 3rd and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander ; Captain G. Bailey, 4th and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander ; and Captain W. Scott, Double Company Officer and pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major A. B. Sangster, struck off the rolls of the Regiment. Dated 13th March.

Captain W. Scott, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander ; Captain H. M. Butler, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant and Lieutenant ; E. G. J. Byrne, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain G. Bailey, seconded for employment as a Recruiting Staff Officer. Dated 12th March.

107th Pioneers.—Major A. H. D. Creagh, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel P. J. H. Aplin, D.S.O., officiating in Command of the Poona Infantry Brigade. Dated 10th April.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Captain G. N. L. Labertouche, 4th Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major H. E. Lowis and Major W. Ayerst or until further orders. Dated 23rd April.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 90 days privilege leave from the 15th July to 13th October or such date as he may avail himself of it :—Brigadier-General J. T. Evatt, Colonel-on-the-Staff Commanding Madras Brigade.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,287 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 970. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th March, 1908, were Rs. 64,605, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,421.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,406, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 439. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th March, 1908, were Rs. 26,886, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,744.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Fighting near Landi Kotal.

INFLUENTIAL MULLAHS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

Reuter learns in authoritative quarters that the situation is not regarded as alarming and that the trouble is not likely to spread. The Afghans are the same wild undisciplined bands that appeared at the beginning of the Zakka Khel trouble and do not exceed nine thousand altogether.

It is declared in high quarters that there is no ground for believing they are acting with the concurrence of the Amir or connecting the situation with the Amir's views of the Anglo-Russian agreement. The extension of the sphere of operation is regarded as improbable.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The "Daily News," in a leading article, considers that there is some measure of truth in the suspicions that the Amir is encouraging the raiders on the border, but says that mere self-interest, no less than the instinct of fair dealing suggests that we ought to give him time to disavow them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

News from the Frontier is still meagre; but it appears that General Willcocks to-day overtook the Afghan "lashkar" beyond Landi Kotal, and that fighting was in progress at noon, to-day, some two miles on the British side of the border. There was a little sniping last night.

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Last night all was quiet, both at Landi Kotal and on the Mohmand border. The Afghan "lashkar" has broken up, and there is no further news of the Sufi Mulla.

The losses of the enemy in the engagement beyond Landi Kotal yesterday were considerable, and their killed included three eminent mullas.

The question as to what extent it is necessary to recall military officers from leave is understood to have been left to the various General Officers commanding to decide, with the result that the procedure varies [illegible] different commands. At present the only brigades which have been actually warned for service, in addition to these already at the front, are understood to be the Abbottabad Brigade, in[illegible]ing the Royal Irish Rifles and the Jhelum [illegible]ade, making five brigades in all upon a war [illegible]g, which should be a sufficient force to [illegible] all eventualities that are now likely to arise.

LATER.

There have been no military operations on any part of the Frontier during the last 24 hours. The Afghan "lashkar" has retired across the Frontier, and it is reported that the Sufi Sahib has followed suit, having failed in his efforts to rouse the Afridis of Bazar and being in difficulties regarding the feeding of his followers. In yesterday's action the enemy are believed to have suffered more than sixty casualties. There are reports that the Mad Mulla of Swat, who attacked the Malakand in 1897, is trying to raise a "lashkar" in Upper Swat, but so far he does not appear to be meeting with any support from the leading men.

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES

THE NEW CRUISERS. There still seems to be considerable doubt as to the new cruisers to be constructed. One is apparently to be an "Invincible" with certain improvements, one is to be an exact replica of the "Boadicea" now under construction at Pembroke, and there remain five as to which details have not been published. It was stated at one time that they were to be of an "improved Edgar" type, and there was much speculation as what that could mean, since the "Edgar" is almost ancient history now, and it was not possible to deduce anything certain as to their tonnage, etc. The prevailing impression was that they would be similar only in size to the 'Edgar," and would be able, by means of large coal capacity, to keep the sea for long periods, dispensing with armour protection, and having the, for this time, moderate speed of 23 knots. The latest information goes to show that they will be only of some 4,000 or 5,000 tons and extreme speed, probably 25 or 27 knots, so that the resemblance to the "Edgar" does not exist. They will therefore be a development on the lines of the "Amethyst", such as Sir William White desires in his article in the current *Nineteenth Century*. It is evident that there are cruiser functions for which the "Invincible" is too large and too expensive, but the difficulty of combining the various essential qualities of a cruiser in a ship of small size is very great, and we have not been lucky in our small cruisers so far, notably in the cases of the "Pelorus" and "Adventure" classes, though the fault lay with the design and not with the failure of the ships to do what they were intended to do.

THE ATLANTIC RECORD. There has lately been considerable talk of the failure of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" to realize at once the speed required by the Admiralty, but we are pretty certain it will be found that they will do so easily. We must remember that they were given a year to work up to their best speed, and that so far they have only had six months, and those, winter months, during which they have been subjected to continual experiment. With innovations on such a monstrous scale the Cunard are fully justified in going comparatively slowly, and we have not the slightest doubt that the two mammoths will more than fulfil all the conditions laid down for them. It is conceivable that the best propeller has not yet been found for them, since this is [illegible] blem that has probably given more trouble [illegible] turbine steamers than any other, but [illegible] that the matter has not been igno[illegible] news is to hand that they have b[illegible] themselves lately, the "Lusitani[illegible] record for one day's steaming [illegible] knots, or 627 knots in all, and averaging for the whole voyage 24·42 [illegible] is an easy record for any ship. We f[illegible] hear of them both averaging 25 k[illegible] very long. They appear to be [illegible] faster than any German ship.

CHANNEL STEAMERS. Progre[illegible] steam[illegible] a[illegible] m[illegible] and her builders. Th[illegible] have just had launched [illegible] yard the "Ben-my-chree," [illegible] maintain in service a speed [illegible] only 390 feet long by 46 feet [illegible] 2,500 passengers, and will be in [illegible] luxurious cross Channel steame[illegible] Ferry steamer for the P. & O. [illegible] ched under the name "Salsette." As [illegible] this side are aware, she will run at high sp[illegible] tween Bombay and Aden, and to this end wi[illegible] capable of a sea speed of 20 knots, but apparently no one has told the P. & O. of the existence of the steam turbine, since, though she is admirably adapted for it in size and duty she is to be fitted with reciprocating engines. Until a little fresh blood is introduced into the Company's board we shall probably be behindhand in all these matters on the mail lines.

THE "TIGER" DISASTER. There is at present no certain explanation of the cause of the loss of this destroyer, though various conjectures have been put forward to account for it. The steering arrangements may have jammed, which would, of course render her helpless, but it is probable that her commander was suddenly aware of the close proximity of the "Berwick," and thought he could safely clear her. He was running at 20 knots, while the "Berwick" was doing no more than 10, but there is nothing more risky than these manœuvres carried out under war conditions without lights and often at high speed. The "Naval and Military Record" thinks that these things are unnecessary, which is surprising as coming from a paper of its great knowledge of service conditions, but we think that the view of the Press as a whole, that it is essential for the British Navy above all others to risk much in order to practise realism is correct. These things will have to be done in time of war, even on a more perilous scale, and knowledge picked up in just such exercises as the Fleet constantly carries out will give a confidence to the commanders and crews of torpedo craft and others that nothing else could.

SIGNALLING IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE. Lord Charles Beresford has done good service by his action of some few years back in pointing out that merchant ships were in the habit of ignoring signals made by warships, as he is now able to report a great improvement, merchant ships answering with alacrity. It is probable that before he called attention to this, the merchantman took it for granted that the flagship was signalling to her own fleet, but there was no excuse in the case of a warship steaming alone. We remember only a few years ago while returning from Madeira in the "Walmer Castle" we had occasion to signal to a liner coming in the opposite direction that a sister ship was broken down a few miles astern, but the other ship, whose name we will suppress, took not the least notice of it. This involved our rounding to and stopping to make a few caustic comments to the other captain.

THE SIMPSON GUN. It is at present impossible to say much about the new gun which seems to have impressed Colonel Maude, R. E. If all that is said about it is true, its power is tremendous, and it will speedily reduce to impotence the mightiest "Dreadnought" either now constructed or even conceivable, but the public has probably learnt by this time to regard these inventions with the utmost scepticism, as they have a habit of appearing periodically, much as the sea-serpent does, and when better known do not shake the spheres quite so badly as they were expected to. We all remember the marvellous things that Edison, according to the American Press, was going to do as soon as the war with Spain should break out. Still, we must not condemn it before further details are disclosed.

THE SCRAPPING OF OLD SHIPS. We hear from Home that it is probable that the battleship "Renown" and the cruiser "Ariadne" will before long be on the list of ineffectives. If this is the case the other seven ships of the "Ariadne" class must follow suit. They belong to a period of naval construction when our ships were seriously under gunned, and the writer well remembers how, when he, in common with many other naval students, ventured to point out certain of the more glaringly defective instances, there was a tempest of clamorous bigotry from Admiralty apologists, who refused to look facts in the face, but the truth of the allegations is now universally admitted and indeed, when it was decided to materially strengthen the armaments of the "Powerful," "Talbot," "Gladiator," "Centurion" and "Renown" classes it was seen that they were not efficiently armed before, if this was possible. After the "Powerful," too, there came a class of ships, the "Drake" and her three sisters, in which greater speed, greater armament and better protection were provided for less displacement. After them, however, came the ten "Bedfords," which, splendid steamers as they are, cannot be regarded as satisfactory cruisers owing to their weak protection and armament, and they, too, will no doubt shortly be condemned. While the advent of the "Dreadnought" may have hurried their disappearance, they would have been condemned long before their allotted time by the immeasurable superiority of the "Black Prince" and "Shannon" classes.

WET-BOB.

INDIAN FAMINE.

Relief Workers Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The following famine telegram was sent yesterday by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—

There has been a considerable increase in the numbers on Relief Works, due to the return of labourers on completion of their harvest operatoins in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the general conditions are little changed.

The number of persons in receipt of relief is, in Bengal 27,000, in the United Provinces 1,196,000, in the Punjab 1,000, in the Central Provinces 24,000, in Bombay 6,000, in Central [illegible]dia 131,000 ; total 1,385,000.

[illegible]re has been fairly general rain in North- [illegible] India and Burma, and in parts of [illegible] elsewhere the week has been practically

[illegible]LOPMENT OF [illegible]OMBAY.

[illegible]m Water, [illegible]servancy.

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible]s on the subject were as [illegible] written from memory, prior [illegible] of Major Tulloch's Second [illegible] Justices in 1872, describing [illegible]) his modified Project. There is [illegible] getting before, round, or behind that [illegible]as, I am sure, Engineers will admit.

[illegible]e Major proposed "to allow all the rain-water [illegible]alling on the Island—(not the sewage)—to escape by gravitation into the sea." He does not propose to pump any portion of it at all. "According to the slope of the different localities, so will the drainage [illegible]cted. No I District, comprising the greater portion of the town and the Island, slopes towards the Flats and drains at present in this direction. It will continue so to drain; but instead of the sluices at Love Grove, Worlee and Dharavee being of their present small dimensions, these works will be enormously enlarged.

No. II District, sloping as it does towards Back Bay, will be drained by gravitation through the existing sewers, which, having been found large enough for all practical purposes, will remain without alteration. If, in the future, they should be found inconveniently small, they can be enlarged. So also will No. III or Elphinstone Drainage District, which, as it slopes towards the harbour and drains into it at present, will continue to do so by gravitation, and the sewers need not b enlarged, unless further experience should prove such a measure to be necessary."

All this, your readers will observe, is strictly in accordance with Mr. Rawlinson's Project. I do not accurately know how far the Municipal Engineers have acted on this advice since 1871, but I do know that they have continued to attempt the impossible task of pumping the rain-water of most of the Island, together with the sewage, into the sea at Love Grove in direct opposition to the advice given to them by every expert consulted. I know, also, that little or nothing has been done towards enlarging, "enormously," the Worlee sluices!

So much for the Drainage of the Rain or Storm Waters; which it is manifest can be effected at a cost which will not perturb the most parsimonious Corporator.

We now come to the disposal of the sewerage, with or without the night-soil. Major Tulloch's Project again is complete, simple, and by no means costly; while it is in strict accordance with the advice of all the experts.

Nearly 40 years have rolled by since Mr. Scoble's Commission reported that: "They learned with pleasure that the Municipal Commissioner has been trying experiments on a small scale near the Love Grove Sluices, and that those experiments have been comparatively successful. It may therefore be expected that before long these (*i.e.*, the following) problems be will be solved:—

First, whether the native cultivators will use and pay for sewage as manure; and

Second, to what crops and land sewage manure is best adapted." Incidentally the Commission go on to add: "Whether sewage irrigation to a vast extent can be carried on in the tropics, without injury to health, in the neighbourhood of so large a town as Bombay."

As I have already shown, these problems have been solved in England during these 40 years. Sewage irrigation—that is to say, irrigation with raw sewage has been condemned for all but sandy soils; but irrigation with the effluent water from settling tanks or reservoirs in which sewage has been defœcated, is a grand success; and there is no earthly reason that I know of that the Corporation should not avail themselves of the experience of all Europe.

The Corporation, moreover, is bound to do this because the then Secretary of State for India, when condemning Mr. Aitken's Sewerage Scheme, recorded that "he hoped that the question of utilizing the sewage might be considered in any future scheme, and that the numerous swamps, foreshores, and low-lying lands near Bombay might thus be made to yield a considerable income to the Municipality. All such Government lands might be granted to the Corporation." (*vide* my letter to Major Tulloch at page 67 of his report).

In other words, the Secretary of State has promised to grant to the Corporation many thousands of acres of swamp land, ranging from Chimboor along the Thannah River for many miles, which are now flooded at very high tides, and are State property. There is, therefore, absolutely no excuse for the Corporation to play with the question a day longer.

The Corporation will be agreeably surprised to learn that by Major Tulloch's revised Sewerage Project they will have only one Sewage Pumping Station, and that will be out beyond Sion Fort; the existing Love Grove Pumps being used only during the heaviest rainfalls to pump storm waters into the sea.

Had I had the Major's Report before me when I wrote my last letter, I should, of course, have advocated this manifestly better proposal, instead of that I described for two pumping-stations. For my own part, I should advise that the Pumps at Love Grove be used so long and whenever there may be sufficient depth of water in the sumps: this would keep the sub-soil nearly dry in the lower parts of the Flats Districts, and tend greatly to render that tract healthy.

The Corporation will be also agreeably surprised to find that they need have only two main sewers, viz.: one commencing at the south-east of the Oart District, that is to say from Girgaum Road, round through Khetwady in a north-easterly direction to north Parel Road; the other picking up all the sewage of the Fort, Mody Pay, Frere Town and the native town east of (say) Kalbadevi Road. (*N. B.*—The course of each of these sewers is shown on the map I shall print, which is a copy of Major Tulloch's.) Somewhere near Matoonga the two sewers would join and run in a large ovoid sewer to the new Pumping Station.

It is for the Municipal Executive Engineer to decide whether it may not be better, from a sanitary point of view, for the "Shone" system to deal with the sewage of the Fort and North and South Esplanade town—in which case the eastern main sewer need only begin at or near Carnac overbridge. Probably also this might work out to cost less, and be preferable for all seasons.

We now have to tackle the formidable problem:—Should night-soil be admitted into the sewers, or should the ordure of the densely populated native town as it exists and will spread over the Flats, be collected by the Municipal 'Halalcore' Brigade?

On this point there was never practically any difference of opinion between Major Tulloch, Dr. Hewlett, and myself. The Major only differed from his colleagues in that he preferred the dry earth system, which, of course, is out of the question in a large City because of the thousands of tons of earth needed and the cost of transporting it to the north-east of the Island. It seemed to us three that to a[illegible] night-soil into the sewers that has to be [illegible] up again, mingled with sullage, would be [illegible] of folly. Neither of us again believed [illegible] becoming possible to compel the nati[illegible] generally to use water closets. It [illegible] Municipality is slowly compelling house-owners to fit W. Cs. in their houses, but they are costly, always liable to get out of order in the hands of the ignorant,—even in English towns,—and entirely opposed to native habits, especially the habits of the semi-rural mill-hands and operatives generally, who compose the labourin classes of Bombay. W. Cs. are of course, a "sine qua non," in the palatial buildings on the Esplanade, but what the mill-hand wants is to wend his way, lotah in hand, to an adjacent outdoor privy of the Macfarlane pattern. Even if chawls must have water-closets they must be in separate outhouses. Imagine the waste of water, the breakage of the fittings, the overflow of filth on to floors, the stench if W. Cs. were within chawls of any pattern! For the same reasons W. Cs. are not suitable for servants' quarters on Malabar and Cumballa Hills. Nor are they favoured by the wealthy inhabitants of those districts.

Dr. Katrak tells us in his practical pamphlet (page 11) that these are the statistics up to 1906:—

Population	10,27,822
No. of houses	36,245
No. of connecti ns	21,523
No. of houses with water closets ... ... over	2,300
On the basis of Mr. Santo Crimp's figure.	Quantity of water required in million gallons.
For water-closets	2
Trade and other purposes ...	7
Domestic consumption ...	19
Total...	28½

Imagine the City extended over the entire Island—as it must be within ten or fifteen years—with a population of well nigh 2 million souls living in 70,000 houses of sorts (mostly of the poorer sort) fitted 'coute que coute' (to the house owners, mark! not to the Municipality) with at least 100,000 water closets (for there must be more than one W.C. to each chawl)! Even Mr. Crimp could not calculate the consequent consumption and waste of good potable water that would then result—which must be fouled and pumped up and discharged at Love Grove! Why! all the water from Vehar and Tulsi would scarce suffice for W. C. flushing only!

The idea is preposterous on the face of it. Mr. Rawlinson laughed it to scorn. Not only this; a most valuable material for manurial purposes is being, and would in much vaster bulk, be wasted which could be utilised, when converted by General Walter Scott's simple process, into valuable cement; or converted into Poudrette like Guano-without-stink, or baked into cakes and shipped to tea and coffee plantations—or for the matter of that be crumbled by the ryots on their rice seed-plots instead of 'ghobar' (raw cow-dung) which is much more valuable to them for fuel, blacksmith's forges, and welding on tyres to their cartwheels.

Some of the elders of the Corporation may remember an amusing incident at the Town Hall just before this very question (utilization of sewage) was to be discussed. Doctor Hewlett went up to the Hon'ble Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. Thomas Blaney, dear old Naorojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Sorabjee Bengali, who were discussing the question with Colonel Hancock, Colonel DeLisle, and myself (who well knew what was coming). Said Dr. Hewlett: "Nasty in[illegible]enza weather! isn't it? I always keep it off with snuff of my own making from local material! anybody like a pinch? Sir Mangaldass try it!" (handing the Hon'ble Legislative Councillor a silver snuff box) Sir Mangaldass took out a mi[illegible] pinch, Naoroji refused, as did Mr. Benga[illegible]ing Parsis) but Rao Saheb V. N. Man[illegible]haled some of "Hewlett's Mixture" with gusto, [illegible]id Mr. Varjeewandass and Mr. Gubbay (who had all joined the group, with Thomas Ormiston, poor Narrain W. Dabholkar, Captain Henry, and others who were in the secret). Quoth Sir Mangaldass in his ponderous way: "It does not seem to me to be very strong!" Mandlik sniffed it up, observing, "It is very soothing!" Mr. Gubbay exclaimed, "Why! it has not any flavor or smell!" Cried Thomas Ormiston: "Yon's jest human excrement, ma joes! It's jest fine for paddy rice!" "Solvuntu tabulæ risu!" we all sat down to the long table laughing, Mr. Vurjeewandass vowing vengeance at the trick, and old Naorojee Furdoonjee making faces of more than usual hideousness. Of course, no end of bosh was talked, and, equally of course, nothing was done! It was a way we had when such subjects were on the Agenda list.

That poudrette was made by Dr. Hewlett out at Antop Hill, from raw night-soil. Several tank-cartsful were decanted into a pit, then red earth was freely stirred up it, then it was spread out and dried in the sun. Most of the mixture was then ground fine by Bunghis, the balance was moulded into bricks. These bricks were shipped to planters in the Wynaad and Ceylon who wrote that it was "lovely" and asked for more! Could any process be simpler or less costly?

"But", my critics will exclaim, "How do you propose to remove the night-soil?" That also, is a very simple matter. Major Tulloch tells you at page 38 of his second report which you have either never read, or never understood. The Major actually gives you plans and estimates, which I shall append to my "Summary" Pamphlet. It is, however, essential that I should quote largely from the Major's report in this letter, or it would scarcely be intelligible to casual critics among your readers:—

"There are two ways in which this might be done. An arrangement might be made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, or the Bench might have a narrow guage railway of their own. Although I am not by any means opposed to the idea of the G. I. P. Railway Company undertaking the removal of the night-soil, I think it would be better if the Bench had a railway of their own, and the reason why I recommend this is, that in constructing this railway very little would be required but the iron for the permanent way and the rolling stock. On reference to Plate 7, it will be seen that the proposed main sewer will run from Byculla right away to Sion. Now in constructing this sewer, a large quantity of material, earth and stone, would be left after the trench in which the sewer would lie were filled up. This earth would form the embankment for the railway and the stone would form the ballast. The Bench therefore would have the embankment completed for the greater portion of the way at a very trifling cost.

An important question would be from what point should the railway commence and where should it end. I should prefer to begin it behind the Race Course, and to carry all the night-soil in carts to that spot; but Dr Hewlett has pointed out to me that if this were done, he would require very many more carts than he has at present, and that under these circumstances it would be well to consider whether it would not be better to carry the railway right into the heart of the town. If it would [illegible]n I think there should be two branches from a m[illegible] the Race Course, one running into C[illegible] goi[illegible]ora, and the other to Chinch Bunder. [illegible]ot the [illegible] of the former would be a very easy [illegible] will m[illegible] are no engineering difficulties on [illegible] for [illegible] the construction of the latter branch [illegible] or has [illegible] some skill. [illegible]mined the line very carefully, and find [illegible] would be to start it from Chinch [illegible] After running in a tunnel under [illegible] Street, it would take a curve into [illegible] which would be filled up with the [illegible]d from the tunnels, and then [illegible] present one of the foulest tanks in [illegible]boola Tank the line would start to the west of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and joining the main Parel Road, would run under it, then cross it to the south-east of the Byculla Tank, and ultimately join the other branch-railway behind the Race Course.

If it were found advisable afterwards, the railway might be continued in tunnelling from Chinch Bunder to the Fort, so that all the night-soil from the latter district also might be collected and sent direct to the north.

The railways could also be used for passengers during the day in order to make them pay. It is here where the difficulty lies. Of course there would be competition between the G. I. P. Railway and this new line, and the Government, interested as they are in the former, would probably object to the latter, unless some kind of compensation were given for the loss of traffic. The new line might be made to run right into the heart of the Fort, and if this were done, it would induce a large number of people to travel by it. There is no engineering difficulty which cannot be overcome in the construction of an underground-railway to run from the flats through Byculla, the Baboola Tank, Doongree Coolee Street, across the Esplanade, and into the Fort."

Of course there would be opposition by the two Railway and the Electric Tram Companies. I do not see why Government should object, or demand any royalty if it be sincere in its desire to develop the City. As to the three Companies concerned, they are not "God almighties"—that I know of. Thomas Ormiston and your humble servant fought and beat them in the matter of all the overbridges now existing or to be hereafter constructed. An American Tram Company is surely no match for the Corporation of "Urbs prima in Indis"? Steam Railway Subways and Electric Tube Railways are not left unbuilt in London because powerful Railway Companies' dividends are affected by them. The present Agents and Traffic managers of the G. I. P. R. and the B. B. & C. I. R. do not "fill the eye" as potent successors of Ayrton (the wealthy, pugnacious Bombay lawyer) who was the first Agent of the G.I.P.R., nor of General Harry Reeves, and Capt. Sherard Osborne, who succeeded Ayrton. Nor have they one-tenth the power and influence of Col. French and genial Charles Currie. Even little Matheran has just licked the G. I. P. R. bosses in four days! And as to all these competitors for this City's traffic, let them remember that they are the servants of the Public they serve. They ought to know, of all people, that traffic begets traffic, and that every new facility for the locomotion of a huge population, by whomsoever provided, benefits existing Companies. If they prove bumptious, have at them promptly! There are a hundred chinks in their armour, into which the Municipal bradawl can easily penetrate and make them squirm till they cry 'Peccavimus.'

There can be no question but that this projected Municipal Railway would abate the congestion in all main thoroughfares, would provide rapid and cheap access to southernmost and northernmost districts, thus saving the enormous cost of driving costly thoroughfares through populous quarters (as the Chamber of Commerce and others advise) Of course, as in Paris and other Continental Capitals, this subway should also carry both the water and sewage mains, leaving them accessible for repairs and renewal, to the great benefit of the overhead arterial roads now daily cut up to the intolerable inconvenience of the Public. Moreover, this subterranean railway would also serve for the ready removal of the City's garbage. Such a Municipal Railway would pay 4 per cent. at once, perhaps 8 per cent in ten years.

DRY CONSERVANCY:

(*Id est*) REMOVAL OF THE CITY'S GARBAGE.

Bombay recognizes the splendid work performed by the Health Department. How much more, and at how much less cost—how much more efficiently might it cleanse the City of its garbage, the most potent propagator of Plague and all Zymotic diseases in all cities, especially oriental cities,—had it the Tulloch Railway to aid its efforts!

There would be shafts, or "shoots" down which the *cutchra* carts would shoot the garbage into trucks standing in a recess siding on the line below. There would be no unsightly and offensive ramps for the tortured bullocks to ascend. The night soil carts would have their own special stations, at which they should be lowered bodily on to platform wagons on the metals below. The shoots and night soil apertures would, of course, have iron lids and be fenced around, and made sightly by trees and shrubs. Currents of air would, of course, be driven through the tunnels after each train left, to disperse foul odours and noxious gases. Engineers will tell us if it would be necessary to drive conservancy trains by steam engines. In my humble opinion it would be easier and cheaper to draw the wagons backwards and forwards by means of wire ropes attached to drums driven by a small stationary engine at either end (or terminus) of the Tulloch Railway. Conservancy Trains would only run, of course, at hours when people are asleep or at their meals, or (say) six times between 4 a.m. and midnight.

There should be no disgusting dust bins; conservancy carts should be fitted with sonorous bells to warn the people to bring out their house garbage. These carts could then go round collecting every two or three hours; for the leads to the nearest shoots would be short. There should be a really heavy penalty levied from both the house-owner and the tenants for throwing garbage into the streets, street corners, or side gallies. I deliberately advise the fining of the house-owners because it is their manifold duty to make their tenants obey Municipal By-laws. They can (and should) evict slovenly tenants for infringing those Bye-Laws. A dozen fines thus inflicted will soon wheel house-owners and tenants into line, to the lessening of the labours of the Health Department.

There should be no incinerators then. At best they are an abominable nuisance and dangerous because of the sparks that ascend from them; and they are costly to build and maintain.

It may be that Municipal and Military Sanitary experts may prefer to dispose of Colaba *cutchra* on ground to be reclaimed behind the barracks southward, where, covered with a couple of feet o good soil, it would be harmless. That is a mere detail.

No attempt should be made, as now, to separate wet from dry garbage. In the first place, with the Tulloch Railway, separation will not be necessary. In the second place, even in the dry season, separation is very difficult in the native town, and in the rainy season it is simply impossible.

I venture to express a hope that the Corporation will adopt Major Tulloch's well thought-out Project, and the other proposals sketched in this letter, which are the embodiment of many hours anxious discussion by the Major, Dr. Hewlett, and myself. They embody also the advice of all experts, and are based on the systems obtaining in all well conserved towns.

This City never had such a chance as it has now of leading Indian Sanitation. It will assuredly never have such a chance again, should the Corporation let it slip.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, 1st May.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

EDUCATION AT GODHRA.

THE annual prize giving to the successful students of the Telang High School at Godhra was held on Saturday last, Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., the Collector of Panch Mahals presiding. Among those present were Mrs. Brown, Mr. Wiles the Assistant Collector, Mr. Harilal the Dewan of Baria, Mr. Telang the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Narbheram the Dafterdar, Mr. F. M. Patwardhan the Deputy Collector, Mr. Patel the Deputy Educational Inspector, Shaik Haptullabhai, Mr. I. A. Saherwalla and several members of the local Municipal Corporation.

The proceedings commenced with the Head Master's address. He said:—"As I have recently taken over charge here, I shall be brief in my remarks. I shall lay before you only such statistics in connection with the school as I think obviously necessary to be mentioned. The number on the rolls is 184. When I was formerly here I remember the number had risen above 200. The number of Mahomedan students has risen from 20 to 29. The local Anjuman at my instance aids a poor boy by paying his monthly fee. The number of boys sent up for the Matriculation Examination was 13, of whom 5 passed. In the school final out of 6, 3 passed. In the First Grade Art Examination out of 9 presented, 4 and in the Second Grade out of 7, 4 passed. The cost of educating each pupil per mensem is Rs. 2-11-0. Our Hostel is over-crowded. The number of boarders is 50, though comfortable accommodation is only for 44, there being in all 22 rooms. I have proposed the erection of an additional block. I have introduced the prefectorial system. The prefects, and in their absence the deputy prefects, come to me on alternate days to report the attendance, the general behaviour of the boys, the state of the furniture and other details connected with the classes concerned. In connection with the prizes, our best thanks are due to Mr. H. D. Rundall a former Assistant Collector, who has very generously kept up his kindly relations with this school. Every year he sends Rs. 10 or books worth the amount for encouraging deserving students. Finally I tender my cordial thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Brown for their very encouraging presence this day. Now I turn to my pupils, who have a long vacation in store for them, and it is but meet that I should address them a few words by way of advice.

My young friends, the school breaks up to-morrow for six weeks and you will be left to yourselves for the time being. Most of you very probably will be inclined to give yourselves up to enjoyment, postponing study to a future day. I must remind you of the maxim 'Procrastination is the thief of time.' Very likely all your holiday will thus be stolen away. The idea is well expressed by a Persian poet: 'Her shabi guyam ke farda tarke in soda kumam bag chun farda shawad im rozra farda kumam.' (Translation.—Every night I resolve that to-morrow I shall leave off a certain practice. When to-morrow comes I convert to-day into to-morrow.) Thus you will see to-morrow has no end. It is not necessary for you to work hard, but certainly you should not altogether leave off your studies. The first thing you should do, is to frame a time table for your guidance. Let physical exercise forms an important item of your time table, not neglecting at the same time your daily prayers. Show respect to your elders. Nothing so becomes a student as modesty and humility, which I specially recommended to you. Lastly I charge you to so act as not to disgrace your 'Alma Mater'—I mean the Telang High School, your nourishing mother." (Cheers). Recitations in English followed and Sanskrit, Persian, Gujarati and Hindi verses were also recited, and these were succeeded by a smart performance of drill by a number of boys, and the singing of the National Anthem accompanied on a harmonium. After the distribution of prizes the President thanked Mr. Nanjiani. He expressed his regret that the number on the rolls had gone down, but expressed a hope that under the energetic direction of Mr. Nanjiani, who, he remarked, had an exceedingly good way of imparting education, it would soon rise. He observed that in educational matters it was customary to rely wholly upon Government, which, he added, was a mistake. He was glad to see the gentry of the town so largely represented on the occasion, and wished other public gatherings would be so well attended. He thought very highly of the recitations performed and in conclusion expressed a wish to be able to see the students after the close of the vacation in increased numbers and well refreshed.

The President and Mrs. Brown were then garlanded by Mr. Nanjiani, the Head Master, and the proceedings of the morning were closed with the distribution of boquets to the gentlemen present, and of sweets to boys of the school.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Interrupted.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th May 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	4	10	12 a. m.	12	28
Teheran ...	5	1	15 p. m.	1	40
Suez	5	2	25 p. m.	0	32

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (30-1-08).

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe restored (5-5-08).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,90,000	2,25,000	7,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	127	4	238
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	25,23,416	44,93,497	99,686	71,16,599
Total for 16 weeks....	27,13,416	47,18,497	1,06,686	75,38,599
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,65,782	2,88,712	5,002	4,59,496
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	94	163	3	260
Total to corresp'g date do.	28,27,806	57,40,761	90,327	86,58,898

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 37,496

Do. to date.......... „ 1·130,394

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN UGANDA.

Reuter's Agency learn that the British Government has decided to take independent action regarding sleeping sickness by establishing a National Sleeping Sickness Bureau with head-quarters in London. It will be remembered that the recent international conference in London collapsed mainly owing to the opposition offered to the proposal to establish any international bureau in London. Alternative recommendations in favour of Paris and Brussels were put forward at the time, but no agreement was come to on the question.

The British National Bureau will be managed by a strong committee. Annual grants will be made by the Imperial and Sudanese Governments. To combat sleeping sickness Great Britain and Germany are concluding a convention on the subject of joint measures for the prevention of the malady in Uganda and German East Africa. This is expected to be signed at an early date.

In this connection Mr. H. Hesketh Bell, Governor of Uganda, writes to the "Times:"—

—In the hope of attracting the practical sympathy of some of your readers towards the unfortunate victims of sleeping sickness in Uganda, I venture to address you.

A short time ago I had an opportunity of visiting the refuge for sufferers from sleeping sicknees, which is maintained at Kissubi, not far from Kampala by the white Fathers of the Algerian Mission. Even at the time when the disease had been considered to be of such an infectious nature that its victims were shunned like the plaguestricken, these exemplary missionaries had fearlessly collected large numbers of the sufferers, and in spite of the apparent futility of all curative measures, had devoted themselves to alleviating the pains and miseries of the doomed. The sick who, in many cases, had been thrown out by their terrified relatives to starve in the jungle, or to be devoured by wild beasts, were rescued, fed, and nursed without reference to creed or character.

Almost entirely without extraneous assistance the worthy Fathers, during the past five years have maintained an average of a hundred unfortunate creatures in their asylum and the record of over 500 burials in their crowded cemetery testifies to the inefficacy of the various curative measures which from time to time, have been recommended and tried. This work of mercy has, of course, been but a drop in the ocean of misery that has afflicted the unfortunate population of Uganda during the last few years, but it is nevertheless none the less meritorious and deserving of recognition.

At the time of my visit to the refuge the inmates numbered 110. They were lodged in large thatched bandas and were divided according to sex and the various stages of the diseases. In one enclosure we saw a number of infants, in whom the first outward signs of the scourge were just appearing. Unaware of their impending doom, the little black mites played and romped to their hearts' content in the shade of the banana grove, and only the swelled glands at the base of their necks showed that their fate was sealed. It was sad indeed to think that, in a very short time, those merry peals of laughter would gradually become more and more rare, and that all those poor little creatures, in whom the joy of life was so strong, would, after a year or two of misery, be laid in the crowded cemetery that I could just see between the trees.

In a row of sheds, surrounded by the banana groves which supply the food for the patients, we saw numbers of those who had reached the second stage of disease. Most of them appeared to be suffering actually. They seemed to shun the cool shade of the broad thatched roofs, and to prefer to sit or lie in the full blaze of the noon-day sun. Even there many of them shivered almost constantly, and [illegible] about their emaciated limbs the brown rags of bark-cloth which partly covered them. The drawn features and haggard eyes testified to the gnawing pains that almost constantly afflict them, and the unhappy creatures appeared to have special dread of being touched. Many of them were in the peculiar state of lethargy which has, doubtless, been responsible for the misleading name by which the disease has become commonly known. Unfortunately, sound sleep rarely comes to the relief of the doomed ones, and the torpor in which they lie comes from the constant strain of never ceasing pain. Many of them, in an unguarded moment, put an end to their miserable lives, and it is a wonder that more of them do not do likewise.

Further on, we came to those who were in the last stages of the disease. Lying about, on beds of withered leaves, they had reached a degree of emaciation that was horrible to see. The unhappy creatures looked like skeletons, and only their doleful moaning indicated the presence of life in the wretched remains. A few, in whom nature was struggling hard, had gone raving mad, and in spite of the fact that the poor creatures had perforce to be chained to heavy logs to prevent their doing harm one almost envied them their insensibility to the tortures that afflicted their fellow-victims. The frenzied laughter of these unfortunates seemed particularly dreadful in that abode of suffering and death.

On our way back through the lines of huts occupied by those in the second stage of the disease, I asked the good Bishop, who is in charge of the mission, what I might do to give pleasure in any way to the unhappy inmates of the asylum. He replied that an inordinate craving for food was one of the signs of sleeping sickness. "You will realise," he said, "that with the very slender resources at our disposal, we can do no more than feed these poor creatures in the simplest and cheapest way. Bananas constitute almost their entire food, and these are grown in the large groves which you see around the mission. An intense desire for meat or for any fatty substance if one of the characteristic symptoms of the disease, and it is not unusal for a native, who has contracted sleeping sickness, to recklessly kill and eat all his sheep and goats in a very short space of time." The Bishop had hardly finished announcing to the unfortunate people that a bullock would be killed and cooked for them that night than they were moved by extraordinary excitement. Their faces were lighted up with intense joy. Those who were still capable of vigorous movement jumped about with delight; others threw themselves at our feet in gratitude; and even on the features of the most apathetic could be seen gleams of unwonted interest. Their sufferings seemed for the moment to be forgotten, and one could only regret that the alleviation was to be of such a fleeting nature.

A project for dealing with sleeping sickness in Uganda has recently received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is hoped that by consistent and vigorous efforts the spread of the scourge may be arrested.

It is generally accepted that a variety of the tsetse fly, the "Glossina Palpalis," is the principal, if not the only, agent for the transmission of the disease. This fly exists in enormous numbers on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza and also on the borders of some other lakes and rivers of Uganda. Its habitant, however, is restricted to a narrow belt of forest growth adjoining water, and a width of two miles is believed to be the limit of the infested zones. Scientists appear to be generally agreed in believing that the tsetse fly can only transmit infection during a comparatively short period after feeding on a diseased person, and something under 48 hours is considered to be the limit. Under the conditions which have hitherto prevailed the disease has raged uninterruptedly through the populations inhabiting the fly-infested belt, and the tsetse has constantly found at hand the means of fresh infection. Out of some 300,000 souls inhabiting the shores of Victoria Nyanza and the islands in the great lake, over 200,000 have already been swept out of existence, and it remains to be seen whether the remainder can still be saved.

The extermination of the tsetse appears to be a hopeless task, and it has, therefore, been decided to remove all the surviving population out of the reach of the fatal fly. All those who still appear to be healthy are being located on fly-free areas inland, while the sick are placed in concentration camps, also uninfected districts, where they will be cared for as well as means will permit, and where they may receive such medical treatment as gives promise of successful results. Atoxyl and other drugs which, so far, appear to alleviate suffering are being regularly administered. Even though all attempts to cure those already affected may result in failure, it is hoped that, by completely removing from the tsetse flies the possibility of renewing their infection, the insects may gradually become as innocuous as they appear to have been prior to the introduction of the disease into the country.

It estimated that over 20,000 sick now remain to be dealt with, and they are being located in large camps capable of accommodating about 1,000 at a time. Though the Lords of the Imperial Treasury, upon whom the administration of Uganda still has to depend to a certain extent, have authorized the expenditure of a considerable sum on the measures now proposed, everything has to be done on the most economical scale. Most of the unfortunate inmates of the camps are on very short commons, and those who have neither friends nor relations get nothing but a modicum of bananas and beans. Their intense craving for meat will have to go unsatisfied and the misery of their remaining days will have but few alleviations. A taste of beef or mutton now and then would to these poor creatures, be an intense joy, and it is in the hope of obtaining from some of our readers the means of procuring this for the afflicted ones that I venture to enlist your powerful help.

Cattle, sheep, and goats are cheap in Uganda and a comparatively moderate sum would enable us to provide now and then a meal of meat for the unhappy inmates of the sleeping sickness camps. Unless a cure be soon discovered they will not long remain a charge to us, and if your readers could have seen the intense delight that transfigured the faces of the inmates of the refuge at Kissubi at the prospect of meat they would think a few shillings well spent in that direction.

THE TRAGEDY OF DEAR LAND.

There are two striking contributions—one in the "Times" and the other in the "Morning Post" concerning the tragedy of dear land in New York.

Mr. Maurice Low has discovered what one soon finds out in New York—that the favourite gamble of all classes is "real estate."

"If you want to make money there is one absolutely sure way by which you can do it." Mr. Low was told. "'You run no risk, and all you have to do is merely to sit down and watch your fortune grow. And grow it will, for it is the most profitable crop the world produces,' was the remark made to me by a very shrewd New York business man in that city last week.

"'You can make money,' this man continued, 'and, as I have said, you need not have the slightest fear that your riches will take wings, but unfortunately it is not a poor man's opening. All you have to do is to buy real estate, business property, in the city, and you can feel certain that your investment will double in every twenty years. There is no such gold mines anywhere in the world as there is right here if the money is judiciously invested.'

"That set me to thinking and to investigating," adds Mr. Low. "I am inclined to believe that my friend is right. I have been told by well-informed persons that in some parts of new York City rentals are higher than anywhere else in the world, and it is not difficult to understand the reason for it. The island of Manhattan, on which New York stands is wedge-shaped, long, and narrow, incapable of expanding east and west because it is bounded by two rivers, and only able to extend itself to the north. 'Down-town' New York runs to the point of the wedge, and it is 'down-town' New York that is the business section of the metropolis. It is here that bankers and business men have their offices, and as the city grows in population every year, and there are more business firms seeking offices, space becomes more precious and rents naturally appreciate. If it were not for the 'skyscraper,' those huge twenty, thirty, and now forty storey buildings that make such a striking picture to the stranger from across the water who catches his first glimpse of the metropolis from the deck of an ocean liner, New York would long ago have exceeded its facilities for the transaction of business. That is why New York builds skyscrapers.

"There is not ground enough for it to spread longitudinally, so it piles storey on storey, and rises horizontally. Every year sees the height of buildings increased to keep pace with the growing demands of commerce.

£7 A SQUARE FOOT FOR LAND.

"The most expensive piece of property in the world is said to be at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, which is the financial heart of the New World, and, roughly speaking, corresponds to 'the City,' as that term is used in London—the historic one mile square that clusters about the Bank of England. In a big building on this corner is a little cigar shop, whose proprietors pay the modest rental of £8000 a year, which averages £7 per square foot per annum. One of the striking features about New York rents is the enormous sums paid for space by petty industries which, it would seem, could not possibly make money enough to meet the rent, not to mention the wages of employees and profits; but their owners grow rich instead of ending in the bankruptcy court. In the building which is the termines of the tube connecting New York with New Jersey, which was thrown open to the public this week, a 'boot-blacking corporation' pays £2,000 a year on a twelve-year lease."

These huge rents, of course, do not matter to businesses which can afford to pay them. But what it means in human discomfort and misery to those human beings whose fate it is to live in New York is well shown by a striking contribution by the New York correspondent of the "Times." Writing on March 15, he says:—

"The glory and the shame of American civilisation have been alike illustrated in the past week. The arrival of the fleet on the Pacific coast is an achievement over which the people of the United States are entitled to rejoice. The exhibition of the terrible congestion in the flats of this city, opened by Governor Hughes in the Natural History Museum, is enough to make Socialists of those who have a spark of sympathy left for common humanity. I visited this exhibition yesterday with Mr. North, director of the census, and we could hardly believe possible the conditions there illustrated by wax models of families who sleep by night and work by day.

In many cases the actual contents of the rooms had been transplanted from the tenements. There was a windowless room, which looked more like a Chinaman's opium den, labelled '300,000 rooms like this still left and occupied in various parts New York.' There were models of tenement closets, containing 2,781 persons, and only 264 wa ere dark and not one bath. Of 1,588 rooms 441 and 635 and had no ventilation to the outer ai dark and getting their sole light and air from the worst narrow air-shaft. This is not one by day and features of the city. Sweating shop in uncleanli- night were here illustrated as ba in the East ness and wretchedness as thoed one gentle- of London. 'And this,' excl the life in that man present, 'is one feature oppressed and per- America to which the poor an been looking as a secuted of all nations haud unlimited possibi- haven of liberty and rest lities.' realistic picture of the

"The reverse side of thn New York is a limited evils of massing peopl he invaluable and heroic area may be noted y one, but by fifty different work being done, nowith the problems involved. organisations dealinns to describe the misery de- It would take co ition, and to give an adequate picted at this e een accomplished and is in pro- idea of what h e and other means, for the eradi- gress, by legisl vils. cation of the t has often occurred to me, Can the "The thoug eep pace with the demoralisation good work ever which is spreading? About of such congestion ts settled in New York last 200,000 new immigra that at the present rate year. Mr. North told a population of 7,000,000 of growth there might be Manhattan have a density in 1920. Many blocks in acre. Over fifty blocks of over 1000 persons to the 00 to 4000. Yet there each have a population of 3n New York which are more than 100,000 acre ts to the acre. Tenement house building laws, playg iety having since average less than four inhabit unds for children, aided distribution—one Jewish rming colonies 1901 removed 35,000 persons to facilities and small cities—and improved tr roblems have given a measure of relief. Perple condi- these; but in the general awakening are being tions which are facing people here, with." earnestly and, I hope, effectively grapp

our hair is

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—a Mexican turning grey or white or falling off, use "e in every Hair Renewer," for it "will positively rear without case Grey or White hair" to its original c[illegible]ers." It leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfume[illegible] where. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, [illegible] England.

NEW PORT OF LONDON.

The Details of a Coloss[illegible] Scheme.

A memorandum explanatory of the provisi[illegible] the Port of London Bill was issued last [illegible] The directors of the Surrey Commercial Dock [illegible] pany have decided to recommend their propri[illegible] to accord with the proposals for the inclusion [illegible] their estate in Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme.

The memorandum reviews the history of [illegible] present proposals from the time when, in 1900, [illegible] Ritchie, then President of the Board of T[illegible] appointed a Royal Commission on the Por[illegible] London. It is explained that, as a result of the [illegible]port of the Commission and subsequent discussio[illegible] Parliament and outside, negotiations were institute[illegible] by the Board of Trade with the companies with the intention of purchasing the docks and providing for their transfer to the new authority by the present Bill if they could be obtained at a price which would not involve a burden on the trade of the Port.

The question of a provision of money and a guarantee of the stock to be issued for the purchase of the docks is dealt with, and it is remarked that the suggestion that the Government should guarantee or join in the guarantee of interest on Port Stock could not be entertained, in view of the demands that would arise for similar treatment of other ports. Representations have been received from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Leith, and the Tyne protesting against the proposal for the use of State credit for the Port of London. The negotiations therefore have been carried on with the dock companies on the basis of there being no public guarantee or other financial assistance. But, even so, it is anticipated that the revenue transferred to the Port Authority will be sufficient to meet the obligations transferred, and that it will only be in respect of new works or an extended use of their existing powers or in providing a sinking fund that it will be necessary to exercise further revenue powers. The methods proposed for providing further revenue are indicated later on.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

As regards the constitution of the new authority, it is proposed that the body shall consist of 25 members, unless the power is exercised of appointing the chairman and vice-chairman from outside, when it will consist of twenty-seven.

In the memorandum, however, setting forth the constitution of the new authority, mention is made of only fourteen elected and ten nominated members, made up as follows:—

Nominated (10).

By the Admiralty	1
By the Board of Trade	2
By London County Council	5
(2 not members of the Council)	
By the Corporation	1
By Trinity House	1

Elected (14).

By payers of dues, owners of river craft, and wharfingers.

Two at least of the appointed members are to be persons of experience in the management of docks.

Ordinary members will not be paid, but there will be power to pay the chairman, vice-chairman, and chairmen of committees.

As it will not be possible to frame a register for the first election, the Board of Trade are to have power, after consulting persons and bodies with experience in connection with the Port, to appoint the members in place of those who would be elected if there were a register. The Board of Trade will also have power to appoint the first chairman.

THE ISSUE OF STOCK.

In addition to the powers transferred from the Dock Companies, the Thames Conservancy, and the Watermen's Company, the Port Authority will have power to issue stock to raise money required for improvements in the Port.

The stock issued to the transferred companies will be of two classes, "A" and "B." The "A" stock will bear interest at 3 per cent., and the "B" stock at 4 per cent., and the "A" stock will be a prior stock both as to interest and capital.

Holders of Thames Conservancy "A" Debenture stock will get the same amount of "A" Port stock.

There will be powers to continue the increased duties of tonnage under the Thames Conservancy Act, 1905, which at present terminate at the end of this year.

The maximum tonnage dues on ships using the docks of the Port Authority will be made uniform.

There will be powers for levying port dues on goods. It is proposed that the maxima for these should be left to be fixed by the Board of Trade by provisional order.

The registration fees on barges will be increased so as to yield a revenue to the Port Authority.

Port stock will be secured on the Port Fund, into which all the receipts of the authority will be paid and from which all payments will be made.

The accounts of the authority will be audited by an auditor appointed by the Board of Trade.

The surplus revenue in any year will be carried to a reserve fund out of which a deficiency in the ordinary revenue in any subsequent year will be payable.

POWER TO LEVY EXTRA DUES.

The Board of Trade, if satisfied that a deficiency is probable, will be empowered to require the Port Authority to levy additional dues up to the statutory maxima.

With a view to meeting their obligations during the first few years, the Port Authority are to have power to obtain temporary advances.

There will be power for the stockholders to apply for the appointment of a receiver in case there is a failure to pay interest on Port Stock.

Port stock will be redeemable, and a sinking fund for its redemption constituted.

The stock issued to the companies and to the T[illegible] redeemable in 20 years; the sinking fund for these stocks, and stock issued to provide for new works, will have to be provided in ninety years, but payments to it may be deferred for ten years.

It is not proposed that the stock should be a trustee stock, nor that there should be a guarantee by the State, or from the rates.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

The financial result, says the memorandum, may be stated as follows:—

The nominal fixed capital as at December 31st, 1907, issued by the London and India Millwall Companies, is £21,067,582 (apart from short term Mortgage Debentures, bearing interest at 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent., amounting at that date to £365,650). The Port Stocks to be issued for such fixed capital are:—

In "A" Stock (3 per cent) £8,530,152

In "B" Stock (4 per cent) £10,822,339

The annual interest charges falling on the Port Authority in respect of the issues of these Port Stocks amount to £688,797—that is, £632,119 for the London and India Company, and £56,678 for Millwall.

The average annual net income, based on the adjusted earnings, amounts in the case of the two companies to a sufficient sum to cover such interest with a substantial surplus. The surplus lands of the companies are valuable.

Taking the average of the six years 1901-06, the receipts of the Thames Conservancy for the river below Teddington show a substantial surplus over expenditure.

The Port Authority is to have the power to establish offices and registers for the more regular engagement of casual labour at the docks.

Provision is made for the reconstruction of the Conservators, who will control the river above Teddington. There will be 17 members. All payments now made by the Water Board and various other companies to the Conservators will continue to be paid to the reconstituted Conservators; otherwise, no additional sources of revenue are provided for.

It is hoped that the Port Authority will come into existence on January 1st next and take over the transferred powers on that day. The duty is imposed upon them of considering the needs of the Port and taking the necessary steps for its improvement. They are to have power to purchase other dock undertakings.

The Board of Trade are to have power to make orders authorising the Port Authority to construct new works, to purchase land compulsorily without [illegible]course to Parliament, and to impose charges in [illegible]pect of the new works.

THE STORY OF "THE GUIDES."

A Spelendid Fighting Force.

That magnificent body of men, the Guides, owes its name and origin to no less a man than Sir Henry Lawrence, who died, a soldier's death in the hallowed precincts of Lucknow. At a time when soldiers lived and marched and fought in tight scarlet tunics, high stocks, trousers tightly strapped over Wellington boots, and shakos, would now be looked on as certain death, Sir Henry evolved the startling heresy that to get the best work out of troops, and to enable them to undertake great exertions, it was necessary that the soldier should be loosely, comfortably, and suitably clad. How Sir Henry Lawrence did this, and how the Guides became one of the most notable forces in the Indian Empire, is told in simple but stirring language by Colonel C. J. Young-husband, C.B., himself of the Queen's Own Crops of Guides, in "The Story of the Guides" (Macmillan and Co.)

"Not only were the Guides to be sensibly clothed, but professionally also they they were to mark a new departure. In 1846 the Punjab was still a Sikh province and the administration was only thinly strengthened by a sprinkling of British officers. Men, half-soldiers half-civilians, and known in India under the curious misnomer of Political Officers—a class to whom the British Empire owes an overwhelming debt—were scattered here and there, hundreds of miles apart, and in the name of the Sikh Durbar practically ruled and administered provinces as large as Ireland or Scotland. The only British troops in the country were a few of the Company's regiments, quartered at Lahore to support the authority of the Resident—a mere coral island in the wide expanse. What Sir Henry Lawrence felt was the want of a thoroughly mobile body of troops, both horse and foot, untrammelled by tradition, ready to move at a moment's notice, and composed of men of undoubted loyalty and devotion, troops who would not only be of value in the rough and tumble of a soldier's trade, but would grow used to the finer arts of providing skilled intelligence.

"The duties of the Corps of Guides were clearly and concisely defined in accordance with Sir Henry's precepts. It was to contain trustworthy men, who could, at a moment's notice, act as guides to troops in the field; men capable, too, of collecting trustworthy intelligence beyond, as well as within, our borders; and, in addition to all this, men ready to give and take hard blows, whether on the frontier or in a wider field. A special rate of pay was accorded to all ranks. And finally fortunate as Sir Henry Lawrence had been in the inspiration that led him to advocate this new depurture he was no less fortunate in his selection of the officer who was destined to inaugurate a new feature in the fighting forces of the Empire."

The man selected to command the new force was Harry Lumsden, afterwards Sir Harry, a man of strong character, atheletic, brave, resolute, cool, and resourceful in emergency; a man of rare ability and aptitude for war, and possessed, moreover, of that magnetic influence which inspires the highest confidence and devotion in those who follow. The force was raised at Peshawar, and consisted of freelances, r to take service wherever the rewards and spoils of war were to be secured.

"Nor was it long before Lumsden had opportunity of practically demonstrating to the young idea his methods of making war. The corps barely seven months old, was encamped at Kalu Khan, in the plain of Yusafzai, when sudden orders came, directing it to make a night-march, with the object of surprising and capturing the village of Mughdara, in the Panjtar Hills. In support of the small band of Guides was sent a troop Sikh cavalry seasoned warriors, to stiffen the young endeavour and hearten the infant warrior. Marching all night, half an hour before daylight the force arrived at the month of a narrow defile, three-fourths of a mile long leading to the village, and along which only one horseman could advance at a time. Nothing dismayed, and led by the intrepid Lumsden, in single file the Guides dashed at full gallop through the defile, fell with fury on the awakening village, captured and disarmed it, and brought away, as tropies of war, its chief and three hundred head of cattle. To add to the modest pride taken in this bright initial feat of arms, it was achived single-handed, for the supporting troop of Sikhs failed to face the dark terrors of the defile and remained behind. This opening skirmish was the keynote to many an after success."

The Guides had plenty to do in the frontier wars of the early fifties, and it was in May, 1852, that one of their most brilliant feats of arms was achieved. The outlaw Afghan chief Ajun Khan had marched out to attack the British and to take them unawares in their tents. A young subaltern of the Guides, Lieutenant G. N. Hardinge seeing how matters were turning, rode out to the outlying picket of the Guides Cavalry and there took his stand in order to prevent the surprise.

"The motionless troop of the Guides stood foremost to meet the shock. On came the hardy tribesmen swiftly and relentlessly; but still as he looked anxiously back, it was plain to the British subaltern that his comrades were not yet armed to meet the coming storm. 'We can only give them one minute more,' he said: and stout and steady came the answer 'Yes, your Honour, one minute more.' And as they spoke each stalwart trooper gripped his sword still tighter, and, shortening his reins laid the flat of his thigh hard on his wiry neighing stallion; for as of old, so now, the war-horse scented the battle from afar.

The time pass very slowly, a minute seeming an eternity to the impatient soldiers. Fifteen seconds—twenty seconds—thirty seconds—for—ty-five seconds—six—ty!

"'Carry swords' in a serene and conversational voice remarked the young subaltern; equally smoothy and quietly came the order, Walk, march. Then, as the troop moved forward, followed the slightly more animated command, 'Trot'; and as the excitement of coming conflict coursed with the wild exuberance of youth through the boy's veins, 'Gallop! Charge!' he yelled, and back came an answering shout, 'Fear not, Sahib, we are with you' And thus was launched on the flood of death a little band of heroes, that they might save an army."

The story of Dilawar Khan, Subadar of the Guides is almost exactly that of Kipling's young border chief in "A ballad of East and West." It is too long to quote here, but it is a splendid story, and must be read in Col. Younghusband's own words. The ordinary way in which the Guides are recruited is, however, sufficiently striking.

"Soldiers of fortune and dashing young bloods from all the countryside flocked to his standard, and so popular was the corps that there were sometimes as many as thirty of these receiving no pay, and maitaining themselves and their horses, while awaiting a vacancy. And great indeed was the excitement when Lumsden in his bluff breezy way would say: 'Well here's a vacancy, and I don't for the life of me know which of you to give it to. Come along down to the rifle-range, and shoot it off among yourselves; the best shot gots the vacancy.' And off they would go to the range, with all there friends andr elations to the fifth generation, and all the partisans in the corps of each competitors: shooting for the King's Prize at Bisley is a flat and tame proceeding in comparison with this. And as each shot was fired the friends of the competitor would yell: 'Shahbash! Bravo! Well shot! Another bull's-eye! You will win for certain.' While rival interests would with equal emphasis discredit the performance: 'This bull's-eye was certainly an accident. God willing he will miss next time. Bravo! let us not lose heart!'"

In 1857 the Guides remained true to their salt, and their great march to Delhi was a most wonderful feat. The mora offect of the Guides in Delhi was perhaps even greater than the actual fighting strength thus brought into line. As they approached the historic Ridge a staff officer sent out to meet them galloped up, and with the General's compliments asked, "How soon will you be rendy to go into action?" "In half an hour," was the gallant Daly's cheery reply. A little space of time there was for rest hard-earned food, and then the trumpet called them to face the foethey had come so far to meet.

The book is full of passages for quotation, especially the story of how a sentry of the Guides was told to stop any horses watering at a certain pool until their own horses had watered, and how he held the whole army at bay, including Lord William Beresford, the Military Secretary. Not a man or horse would he allow to approach until Lord William sent for a Guides' subaltern, who came up and gave the sentry leave to retire. This, however, must be read in full to be properly appreciated. But there is one other passage which must be given, namely, the massacre of the Guides at Cabul in 1879, when Sir Louis Cavagnari was murdered. All the English officers were killed, Hamilton last of all, and the Afghans offered to spare the native troops.

"And now, again, when all the Englishmen were dead, the voices cried: 'Why fight any longer? Your sahibs are killed. Save yourselves, and surrender, before you are all kill. We will give you quarter.' Left in command was Jemadar Jewand Singh, a splendid Sikh officer of the Guides' Cavalry, and not one whit behind his British officers in brave resolve. He deigned no word of answer to the howling crowd without, but to the few brave survivors within perhaps a dozen or so, he said, "The sahibs gave us this duty to perform, to defend this Residency to the last. Shall we, then, disgrace the cloth we wear by disobeying their orders now they are dead? Shall we hand over the property of the Sirkar, and the dead bodies of our officers, to these sons of perdition! I for one prefer to die fighting for duty and the fame of the Guides, and they that will do likewise follow me.' Then, as the evening closed, went forth unhurried the last slender forlorn hope. The light of the setting sun fell kindly on those grim and rugged faces, out of which all anger and excitement and passion had passed away: they were marching out to die, and they knew it. One last glimpse we have of their gallant end. From a window hard by an old soldier pensioner, himself a prisoner, saw, and bore witness, that the leader of these pathetic few, fighting with stern and steadfast courage, killed eight assailants before he himself, the last to fall, was overborne.

"And so staunchly fighting they died to a man, that gallant group—died to live for ever. But round them lay heaped six hundred dead, as silent witnesses of twelve hours' heroic fight. The night fell, and darkness and the silence of death succeded the strife of a live-long summer's day."

Surely no greater heroism was ever shown, or a more convincing proof of the devotion which English officers can inspire in the native fighting races of India. This is a book which will be eagerly read by all Anglo-Indians, and also by the general public, to whom the lives and deaths of heroes are matters which only enter their own calm experience by hearsay and by means of books such as this.

THE "THIEVES' KITCHEN."

The "Evening Standard" gives the following accounts of a sporting night at the City Athenæum:—

No one can be said to know the City thoroughly until he has visited the famous "Thieves' Kitchen," for there is to be found a company which, while select, is as representative a one of the City's most powerful interests as can be found under any one roof.

It is the haunt of financiers and sportsmen for the most part—men, some of whose names are known not only in "the House," but all over the world. Its guiding genius is Mr. Ernest Wells, who as proprietor of the old Pelican Club, did much to raise the standard of boxing by the shows he promoted there.

Probably there were not a few of those sitting round the ring on the first floor at the "Kitchen" in Angel Court last night whose memories went back to the old days. It is "Swears" motto that he gives of the best, and the sport he provided was worthy of his tradition.

He even secured the world's champion, Tommy Burns, of America, to give a display of his skill—and, what was more difficult still, found, in Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the amateur middle-weight champion for 1905, an opponent capable of facing Burns well for three rounds. Of course, it was only an exhibition bout, but the work that the champion was able to put in gave the spectators some idea of the qualities that have carried him so far.

Coming, as it did, too, after four six-round contests between some well-paired English boxers, it afforded the spectators an opportunity of noting the difference in the methods of the champion and the home men. There was the same grim determination about the efforts of the latter, but their science was apt at times to go to the winds.

Nevertheless, the fun was good, and at the end of more than one bout the fingers of some sporting Maecenas at the ringside dived into his waistcoat pocket and produced a golden token of appreciation which passed into the gloved fist of a breathless boxer. And with the coin went a word of commendation, for the members of the City Athenæum Club, which owes its nickname of "The Thieves' Kitchen" to Barney Barnato, find their pleasure in sport.

Situated as it is down a typical City court, the "Kitchen" lies at night in a usually untrodden way, and even in the daytime easily escapes all but the most vigilant eye. Yet that matters not. To so enjoyable an evening as that of last night it is ever difficulty to find one's way.

DEALINGS with money-lenders have brought the Duke Heinrich Borwin of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (cousin of the German Crown Princess), a lieuteuant in the Ziethen Hussars, into a financial position so desperate that his military superiors found it incompatible with his continuance in a military career, and have, the "Mail" says, ordered him to surrender his uniform. As customary with "bankers" who play their trade among impecunious young military men, the Duke was paid less than a tenth of the amounts for which he had exchanged his signature. Even then they seldom handed over the money, but gave instead chattles of various kinds—in one instance a stock of children's coffins, in another half a dozen worn-out "racehorses," which the distracted Prince (who is only twenty-three) would dispose of for anything that anybody offered.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impuritie, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

OF COLLARS.

History has handed down the names of innumerable miscreants through whom suffering has been inflicted on millions of unfortunate men. But I suppose history had to draw the line somewhere, when the case was too flagrant or the subject too painful for publication. That is why we are unacquainted with the "personnel" of the genius who invented collars. He began his deadly work in prehistoric times, and—other material being to seek-at first made use of metal. That is quite certan; for metal collars—I think they call them torques—are not seldom exhumed by archæologists from cairns and barrows and sarcophagi. These are usually of gold; but iron collars also existed, whether originally meant as a decoration or as a means of retaining captives nobody can tell.

Having once been lanuched upon its fatal career, the collar proceeded to permeate all ranks of society. I will not trace its havoc through the Dark Ages; but by the Elizabethan age it had got "swelled head," and had magnified itself into a ruff. You should just read what the Puritan writers of those days said about ruffs and about starch—"the devil's own liquor," they called it. As is the unhappy beruffed ones were not suffering enough already, without these diatribes!

After this epoch of colossal tyranny, the collar lay low for a bit—quite literally. It flattened itself out, in beautiful recumbent lace, around the Cavelier shoulders—or it reposed, inthe square severity of linen unadorned, upon the Roundhead backs. It did not really relinquish its gip: only it remained quiescent for a while, gathering strength for a fresh onslought. By the Robespierre period it was masquerading as a stock or a muffler, right up under the victim's chin—those things which give one the idea that a man has been guillotined and his head tied on again. This was consdered extremely appropriate and recherche.

Then the collar suddenly awoke to the fact that it was not fulfilling its inhuman destiny. There were still lots of tortures which it could inflict if it tried. It fed itself upon a strict regime of starch, borax, and chlorate of lime; and is now in the full glory of its reign as the "Boa Constrictor Albus," or common Ring-Collar.

The collar in chief vogue at present, the turn-down-all-raund kind, was unfavourably regarded on its first appearance. However, when these intrepid adventurers the heroes of the Jameson Raid appeared in court wearing the now fashionable shape, the public were amazed and convinced at the same moment. Everybody followed suit. It was a notable example of the fact that "Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime; And, departing, leave behind us collars on the neck of Time!"

But how pathetically early in life we succumb perforce to this tyrant! Our fond parents, regarding us as latent Little Lord Fountleroys, dress us with meticulous precision for the part, and expose us, in our lacy frippery, to the derision of boys in sailor suits. Then we are thrust into the malignant bondage of the Eton collar, whose sole object and "raison d'etre" is to get its wearer into trouble. Never was youth more vilely handicapped than by this regulation abomination. Ink, mud, and dirty fingers mark it for their own: and when it is washed, it becomes knife-sharp and "fridges" one's throat to the verge of frenzy. With the advent of years of discretion comes the onus of deliberate choice. You have to be so very, very careful. Your collar may not only label you, but settle your career for you willy-nilly. It is self-evident that if a man select that generous and easy neckwear beloved of the poet Byron, his circumstances will be anything but generous and easy—he will be fore-doomed as that melancholy spectacle the minor poet, of whom it has been said that he is not fit for gods, nor men, nor little fishes.

There was a displeasing custom peculiar to the American tourist of a few years ago of punctuating his perambulations with his worn paper collars. All those points of view which commanded scences of natural beauty apparently so affected him with admiration that he felt compelled to mark his appreciation by the deposit of a collar. The stock of these souvenirs seems to have given out; or, may be, the advent of the more hardy celluloid variety, which is practically indestructible, has deprived the tourist of the wherewithal to contribute has mite to the splendour of the landscape. The presence of a paper collar negligently reposing on the foreground gives that charming sense of the preseace of man which, Ruskin considered, intensifies the beauties of nature; no doubt it also helps that "creeping-up" process remarked upon by Whistler.

Even now—who knows?—the Collar-Fiend, disguised as a draper, may be hatching some new plot maturing some hideous design (turn-down or stick-up) against us. He is growing fields of the ethereal fairy-blue flax-flowers, and supervising the various actions by which they are spun and woven and bleached. He is ordaining the process of nature sun and rain and wind, and the machineries of man—not to mention woman—all to further his horid ends of putting us into the pillory. By and by, when we get old and reckless, his gyves will sit looser, and we shall wear whatever we jolly well like. But for the present we remained a stiff-necked generation—fettered in linen, in paper, in celluloid: throttled at the bidding of the Fiend and his agents, the shirt-and-collar sellers. And not one of us dares to revolt. Even Mr. Keir Hardie attends the House in a collar.

MR. GUTHRIE, to whom the Zoological Society is indebted for many valuable gifts of reptiles, recently despatched from South Africa a live specimen of a puff adder, one of the most venomous of its tribe. When the box in which the adder was sent off was unpacked, it was found tuat ten little ones had been born on the voyage to England.

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BY THE WAY.

JOURNALISTS AND MINISTERIAL HONOURS.

The inclusion in the new Ministry of two who have been actively engaged as journalists—Dr. Macnamara and Mr. Masterman—makes it of interest to note that in England, as in France, journalism has proved the stepping-stone not alone to a Parliamentary but a Ministerial career. In France, however, the political journalist who acquire Ministerial honours has not been so rare as in England. The first example of the class in England is Mr. Morley, who practically wrote himself into Cabinet rank, which he attained two years after he had retired from daily journalism and had entered the House of Commons a member for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"I WONDER."

Twenty-two years ago Mr. John Morley was dining at Wanborough with Mr. Gladstone and other statesmen—guests of Sir Algernon West. "I wonder," said Mr. Morley, "if I should not have been happier writing obscure philosophical works which nobody would read, on the Hog's Back, than leading a political life." He had once lived there in a house known as Long's Hotel. Sir Algernon West, in whose "Recollections" the incident is recorded, notes that Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. John Morley, "five of the most successful and prominent politicians of the present day," were all introduced into high office by Mr. Gladstone.

AGES OF CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Lloyd George goes to the exchequer at the age of forty-five—eight years the junior of Mr. Asquith when he took that high office, but two years older than Mr. Gladstone when he first assumed charge of the country's finances. Lord Randolph Churchill was, however, but thirty-seven when he became Chancellor, and Mr. Austen Chamberlian forty. Others in recent Administrations have gone to the Treasury at the following respective ages: Sir M. Hicks Beach, forty-eight; Mr. Childers, fifty-five; Mr. Goschen, fifty-six; Sir Stafford Northcote, fifty-six; Sir W. Harcourt, fifty-nine; Mr. Ritchie, sixty-four.

GOOD FRIDAY "CRAMP-RINGS."

Formerly it was customary for kings of England on Good Friday to hallow certain rings, the wearing of which prevented cramp or epilepsy. They were made from the metal of decayed coffins, and consecrated with an elaborate ceremony, some details of which are still preserved. They were "highly recommended by the medical profession" about 0557, for Andrew Boorde, in his "Breviary of Health," speaking of cramp says: "The Kynge's Majesties hath a great helpe in this matter in hallowing Crampe Ringes without money or petition." Occasionally cramprings played a persuasive part in diplomacy. Lord Bernars our Ambassador at the Court of Charles V., wrote in 1518 "to my Lorde Cardinall's grace" for some "crampe ryngs," with trust to "bestowe them well, by God's grace." After all our forefathers had little to learn from modern faith-healers.

TURGUENEV AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg has just been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Turguenev. The novelists, as a matter of fact, spent very little time in the Russia capital, but he began life there as a "tchinovnik," or Civil Servant, and it was there that he met his destiny in the person of Pauline Garcia, the singer, sister of the more renowned La Malibran. The diva was presented with a bear-skin with golden claws. Her admirers used to sit, one on each claw, in her dressing-room and take it in turns to tell her stories. This was a kind of competition in which Turguenev naturally shone. He followed her to Paris, and lived with her and her husband (she married her manager, M. Viardot) for the greater part of the remainder of his life. Madame Viardot still survive—one of "les oubliees"—a nonagenarian with many interesting liberary recollections to dwell upon in her declining years.

ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

It is but seventy-five years ago, a writer in the "Humane Review" reminds us, that the Whig Government of the day revived gibbeting. In 1832, the year that Gladstone entered Parliament, the strangled corpses of two men were exposed in chains one at Leicester, the other at Jarrow Stake. The experiment was not particularly successful. At Leicester crowds flocked from all the country-side to see the show, and so intolerable a rioting occurred that the body had to be quickly removed. At Jarrow a ribal and drunken mob expressed unexpected sympathy with the relatives of the victim, and certain persons, defying the law, removed the body by night. After that there was no more gibbeting.

DRAWING AND QUARTERING.

When Sir Samuel Romilly proposed to abolish drawing and quartering, the same writer recalls that he has told by the law officers of the Crown that he was "breaking down the bulwarks of the Constitution" The "godly butchery," as it was called, based by Lord Coke on a number of Scripture texts, came to an end only eighty-seven years ago. Women, it is true, were not so mangled. The Constitution, reflecting in a sincere manner the curious sentiment which we know as "British Respectability," fund a more excellent way, for, as Blackstone remarks with an odd commingling of Mrs. Grundy and the savage: "As the decency to the sex forbids exposing and publicly mangling their bodies, their sentence is to be drawn to the gallows, and there to be burnt alive!"

DID HE GO TO CHURCH

There has just died, the newspapers tell us, at the age of eighty-nine, a gentleman who never slept out of his own house. We trust this does not mean that he never went to church.

THE ORGY ON PARNASSUS

These lines and others printed in the April "Fortnightly Review" were written by Mr. William Watson in his copy of Tennyson:—

You phrase-tormenting fantastic chorus,
With strangest words at your beck and call;
Who tumble your thoughts in a heap before us;—
Here was a bard shall outlast you all.
You prance on language, you force, you stun it,
You rack and you rive it, you twist it and maul.
Form, you abhor it, and taste, you disdain,—
And here was a bard shall outlast you all.
Prosody gasps in your tortured numbers
Your metres that writhe, your rhythms that sprawl;
And you make him turn in his marble slumbers,
The golden-tongued, who outsings you all.
Think you 'tis thus, in uncouth contortion
That Song lives throned above thrones that fall?
Her handmaids are order and just proportion,
And measure and grace, that survive you all.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PORK-PIE TOQUE TRIMMED WITH STRAW RIBBON.

To return, however, to the straw theme, which has as many aspects as a diamond has facets, the sensation of the moment is the hat trimmed with large and—if it must be owned—somewhat clumsy looking cherries in exactly the same make of straw as the shape they adorn; and where a contrasting shade is selected, Nattier blue cherries, with a mole coloured straw, represent the favourite combination. The whole of the toque is carried out in the soft greyish brown colour of the little velvet coated "taupe" folded into deep ridges or furrows like a piece of draped cloth, and bordered all round with a veritable hedge of cherries with blue straw leaves and even short twigs designed in the same. Straw is, besides, so constantly treated as ribbon that one has begun to regard it as being almost as amenable and easy of manipulation. Plain round toques of the pork-pie description are trimmed with rows of straw plait, in a contrasting tone, gathered one above the other exactly as a ribbon is gathered, while little box-pleated ruches of straw, and thick rouleaux composed of rings of plaited paille placed side by side, are very popular methods of trimming. Hats are growing higher and larger as time goes on, and the tall woman is beginning to doubt whether the extra inches added to her headgear will not in time necessitate an open carriageand a dome-shaped roof in place of the limited area of her brougham or coupe.

HATS TRIMMED WITH LILY OF THE VALLEY LEAVES.

The latest method is, besides, that of bringing all the trimming in a downward direction, flounces of accordion-pleated lace being poised in tiers overlapping one another on the crowns of the hats, while long-stemmed flowers are suspended from the stalks over the crown, the cup of the blossom drooping to the brim. Some of the hates are, in addition, trimmed with a hedge of superposed lily of the valley leaves laid horizontally round the crown in serried rows of three or four, each leaf of everlapping its neighbour, while the bright fresh green of the foliage in question makes it by no means ill-suited as a decoration, a large clump of giant sweet-peas from the milliner's modern garden of Polyphemus being piled on one side. Wings and quills are worn more than any other description of trimming in Paris, but in cases where flowers are employed they are literally banked on the hats, and remind one of parterres of brightly coloured blossoms on an Italian terrace. Spotted net has been suffering from a partial eclipse while we have been dilating on the special attraction of filet, but its reincarnation is once again imminent. The surface of the net is darned over with thick solid little pois of white thread, as hard and substantial—between the fingers—as a pastille, and of these fabrics many of the new summer blouses are to be fashioned. A decided tendency to make even the blouses of the decorative fabrics after the plain shirt pattern is observable, flat pleats being introduced on either side of a thick gauffered lace frill, the centre of which is punctuated with groups of tiny jewelled buttons, while a thin cord of gold or silver is twisted round the throat, the ends of which are knotted and hung with we gold balls, like the clapper of some fairy bell.

BRITISH TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

With reference to statements which have recently appeared in the Press respecting the appropriation of British trade marks in Japan, the Board of Trade desire to remind British owners of marks used in the Far East of the risks they run by failing to register their marks in Japan, and of the necessity of taking all practicable steps to protect their interests after registration. They also desire to direct the attention of all firms whose products, bearing marks duly registered, are on sale in Japan to the precaution—as one means of securing their marks against infringement—of adding on their labels, in Japanese characters, the words "Registered Trade Mark" (Toroku Shohyo). This precaution has been suggested by his Majesty's Embassy in Tokio with a view to preventing infringers of marks from setting up as a defence that they were ignorant of the fact that the trade mark in question was a registered one, which is understood to be a valid defence in a criminal action in Japan. According to the Japanese trade marks law, marks cannot be registered if they are identical with or similar to, marks used by another person or firm before July 1st 1899 (the date on which the law came into force), provided that such marks have been continuously in use in Japan since that date. It is understood that the Japanese Patent Bureau are prepared to receive particulars of all marks fulfilling these conditions, with a view to minimising the possibility of infringement, and it is suggested that particulars of such marks should be supplied with as little delay as possible. It should be mentioned, however that in the event of marks identical with, or similar to, marks in use in Japan before July 1st 1899, having by inadvertence been placed upon the register, they cannot be removed therefrom if more than three years have elapsed from the date of registration.

CHINESE MINISTER AND NEW VAGABOND CLUB.

The guest of the evening at a New Vagabond's dinner, held the other day at the Criterion, was his Excellency the Chinese Ambassador. Viscount Li—who is the nephew, and was the heir of the Chinese "Iron Chancellor," Li Hung Chang—made a picturesque figure in his mandarin's dress, cap and buttons. His Excellency showed himself quite at home with a typically English dinner, and when the meal itself was ended he smoked a cigar with evident enjoyment. Justice Darling occupied the chair, and proposed the health of the Chinese Ambassador. He did not, he said, propose to describe the country from which the guest of the evening had come. He had been in conversation with his Excellency, and he gathered from him that the chief difference between this country and China was that there were no fogs in China, though, as in England there were too many Englishmen there. The Chinese Minister replied in English. He said that he had been told that in England the calling of author was at one time not held in much repute, Perhaps that was because the authors of those days were too fond of the cup. (Laughter.) All that had changed, and authors were now as prominent in the social world as in the world of letters. They in China had great respect for authors, no matter what else they were. Authors were a force by which the thoughts of the people were moulded and the history of a nation was made glorious. Last year they had as their "guest of the evening" Lord Curzon, who preached to them the doctrine of imperial vagabondage—that vagabondage which drew all the parts of the British Empire together and made it one great coherent whole. Viscount Li suggested that they should extend that vagabondage still further, and try to draw all the nations of the world together, and make them one family. Then that time came there would be universal peace, and with the progress of peace literature and the arts would be fully developed.

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Which Brought Him Relief from Affection of Face and Forehead —Tried Several Other Remedies and Consulted Two Physicians.

IN MIDST OF BUSY LIFE SENDS LETTER OF PRAISE

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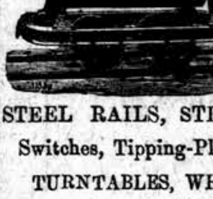

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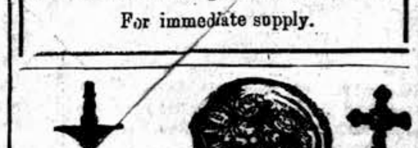

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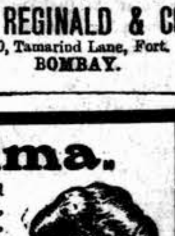

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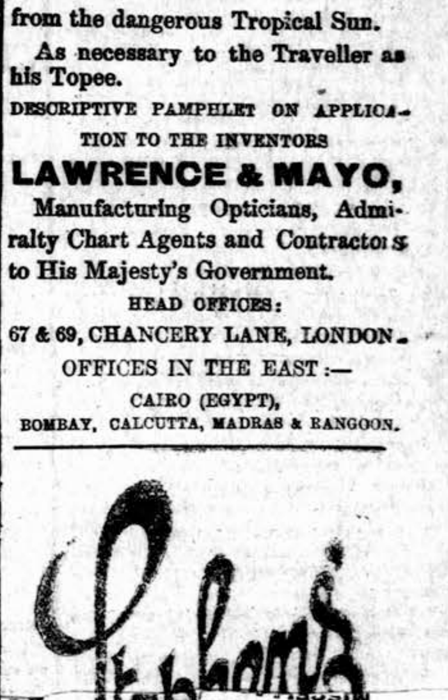

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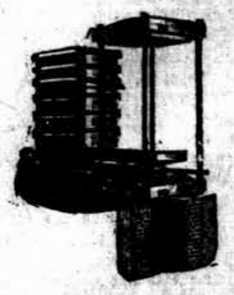

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 4.] [Bombay, May 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 1/8		1/4
* Bar Silver in London	24 3/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/2	1/16	
Do. in New York	52 7/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/4		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 o/o	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3/4		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/4		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England £175,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32

* Closing tone of Silver.—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Firm with good business done.

Futures ... ...Firm.

East Indian ... ...Steady.

Manchester ... ...Steady.

Total sales ... ...15,000 bales

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500 „

Sales of East Indians ... ... 250 „

Imports ... ... 4,000 „

Mid-Americans ... ...5·47+17

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 3/16 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July,	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·11	5·09	5·06	4·97
+28	+28	+28	+28

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·86	4·78	4·75	4·74	4·73
+24	+23	+23	+23	+23

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 6,000 bales

Do. do. last year ... ...10,000 „

Exports to Great Britain ... ...

Do. to Continent ... ...29,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·20+20

Futures—Month of July, 8·80+28 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later partially owing to under realization.

Do. Do. Oct. 8·63+21

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/16+¼

Futures—Month of July 9·39+38

Do do Oct. 8·70+16

Closing tone of futures—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 4 [illegible]

F. G. Broach ... ... d. 4 [illegible]

Good Broach ... ... d. 4 [illegible]

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,080,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed —

Brown Cawnpore 51¼ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

[illegible]EOUS.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/6¼ Buyers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 71 0 0

Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1/2

Bar Iron ... ... £ 5 0 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 5 0

Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 12 6

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,51,824	Melbourne	National Bank
229 Bar Silver...	4,42,944	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Linga	do
1 Box Sovs and Gold Coins	3,921	Alexandria	J H E Abudiah
2 Boxes Gold Gold Coin and Rupees	8,830	Aden	Sundry Importers
1 Parcel Silver...	40	London	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	67	Muscat	H C Jan Mahomed
2 do do	500	do	G H Methawani

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Tuesday Evening.] [5th May 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.

Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent [illegible] 26th „

Bank of Bombay...... 8 per cent [illegible]th April.

Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. „ [illegible] Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened to-day at 1-3 27-32 T.T. and 1-3 7-8 for Demand Bank bills, the credit rate being 1-4 1-16 3 months' sight but with very few bills offering. The enquiry for remittance is trifling and at the close quotations are unaltered. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.

Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.

Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1/16d.

Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 3/16d.

Do 3 months' sight—Francs 168 1/4

Do 3 months' sight. Marks 137 1/4

Hongkong—30 days' sight... 132 1/2

Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1/2

Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 177 1/4

Government Paper :—

The Market has been irregular to-day and quotations have been fluctuating to a moderate extent. At opening the quotations were 95 3-8 for cash and 95 1-2 for the settlement, and later on declined to 95 5-16 and 95 7-16 for cash and settlement respectively. In the afternoon a better feeling was apparent and, before the close, business was reported at 95 7-16 ready and 95 9-16 for the settlement. The Bears are said to be taking their profits and this together with rather more hopeful news from the Frontier has put a little heart in the Bazaar dealers.

We quote :—

Cash ... . Rs. 95·7

1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·9

Bullion :—

On Monday the price of ready Bar silver in London was unchanged at 24 3-8, but for delivery forward in two months the quotation was 1-16 up at 24 1-2. New York is steady at 52 7-8. Locally the market has been weak. The opening quotation was 63 7-8 for ready bars, ex-duty, but there has been no fresh buying and with some holders anxious to sell the quotation has dropped to 63 1-2. Forward quotations have fallen to a similar extent and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	7	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The further rise in the Home markets reported in the telegrams received this morning strengthened our market for the time being, and prices opened at some advance on yesterday's closing quotations. Buyers were however holding off, and later in the day prices again eased down, and business was done at Colaba at about yesterday evening's rates. The market closes quiet as under. Prices are somewhat irregular.

In ready cotton only a moderate business was done by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233·4	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	206	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	198	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	198	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	193	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	188	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	179	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	201	
Good Westerns ...	203	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	231	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Steady.

Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales

Total Imports ... ... 2,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·09	5·07	5·05	4·95	4·84
—02	—02	—01	—02	—02

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·76	4·73	4·72	4·71
—02	—02	—02	—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market continues steady, but the enquiry is moderate. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.

May ... ... „ 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.

May „ „ ... „ 9 7 0 R. T.

„ „ Delhi ... „ 9 9 6 B. T.

Yellow Gujerat... ... „ 10 3 6 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing and prices are easier. We quote :—

[illegible] 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 54 0 0

Maggy 53 8 0

Yellow Hingunghat 56 8 0

„ Secunderabad ... „ 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 9 0 Ready

Rs. 5 14 0 R. T. New Crop.

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat—

White-Delhi ... Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	260
Bombay	1,395
India	63 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :—

Alliance Cotton Mill	180
Century	1,850 X. D.
David	345
Empress	330
Howard and Bullough	500
Kohinoor	695
Manockji Petit	3,040

Presses —

Hingoli	100
New Mofussil	625
Volkart's United...	1,020

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	312
Badham Pile & Co.	131
Bamankua Manganese Co., Ld	8
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	275
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	267 1/2
Central India Mining	390 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,040
Marcks and Co.	130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	38 with C. shares buyers.
Telephone Co.	38
Treacher and Co	620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	555
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	427 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,931 bales.
Wheat	13,314 cwts.
Linseed	18,532 „
Rapeseed	14,383 „
Gingellyseed	1,197 „
Poppyseed	14,302 „
Groundnuts	547 „
Castorseed	9,289 „
Rice	1,452 „
Myrabollams	6,993 „
Cottonseed	25,921 „
Mowraseed	325 „
Gram	3,219 „
Joowar	3,495 „
Maize	15 „

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

◆

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co., writing from Hongkong, on April 17, says :—Our last circular was dated the 3rd instant.

The tone of the yarn market during the past fortnight has been very firm. Assisted by a drop in Exchange and the firmness of importers', prices advanced dol.1 in almost all the more desirable spinnings. Demand from the interior was good. The institution of the boycott in Kwangtung against Japanese trade whereby cotton piece-goods are rigidly rejected by the natives in the province has created a speculative demand for yarn locally in anticipation of large orders from the consuming districts for Indian yarn to be spun into "native" made cloth. These favourable conditions account for the large reported settlements of about 6,255 bales for "spot" and to arrive. It is also reported that some importers have closed a "good few" contracts on their own account, probably also to meet prospective demands in the near future.

In reference to the Japanese Lottery Scheme mentioned in the last two preceding circulars, the following letter, dated 30th March, 1908, has been addressed by the Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary, London Chamber of Commerce, and similar letters have been sent to the Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce :—

At a meeting of the Committee of this Chamber held on the 27th inst., an instance of the unfortunately well-known unfair trade methods adopted by some Japanese merchants came up for discussion. The enclosed press cuttings include what this Chamber is assured is a correct translation of a circular recently issued to Chinese yarn merchants in this Colony by the Japan Cotton spinner's Association. My committee are led to believe that the scheme first originated in the Settlement of Shanghai, and that the prizes offered were money prizes. The Court of Consuls declaring this to be a lottery the Association notified the yarn merchants of the Northern Port that the prizes would be in kind, i.e., yarn. The conditions of the lottery are fully set forth in the translation of the circular. My committee desire to bring to the notice of the principal Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain the fact that the yearly yarn imports of the port of Hongkong are roughly valued at dols. 25,000,000 (Mexican dollars) and that of this large amount 90 per cent is Indian and 10 per cent. the Japanese article. The British firms conducting this important branch of the Empire's trade do not fear competition but they have strongly represented to the Chamber that the proposed lottery is calculated to appeal to the gambling instincts of the Chinese merchants engaged in the yarn trade, and to artificially foster the Japanese trade to the detriment of the Indian trade. My committee therefore hope that your Chamber will assist this Chamber by strongly protesting through the usual deplomatic channels, and requesting the asistance of her Majesty's Government in the protection of British trade.

Representations have also been made to the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Tientsin to a similar purport.

No. 20s.—A fair business transpired at an advance of dol. 1 per bale in almost all descriptions.

No. 16s.—Only small parcels of selected thread moved at quotations.

No. 12s.—A fair business was reported at an advance of dol. 1.

No. 10s.—A good business was done at current rates.

No. 8s. and No. 6s.—Only a small parcel changed hands.

Market closes steady.

Sales :—50 bales of No. 6s., 10 bales of No. 8s., 340 bales of No. 10s., 1,410 bales of No. 12s. 175 bales of No. 16s. and 1,500 bales of No. 20s. ; in all about 6,255 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Laisang" and "Gregory" "Apcar" (from Calcutta) and "Levanzo," "Kageshima Maru" and "Oceana" (from Bombay) of about 7,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 21,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 20,000 bales.

Exchange—We quote to-day as follows :—

India T. T. at Rs. 140¼ per cent.

Demand „ „ 140¾ „

London T. T. „ Sh. 1.10 ½d.=dol.

„ Demand „ „ 1.10 5/16d.=dol.

Shanghai............ „ Tls. 74 1/8 =dol. 100

Silver.............. „ 25 3/8d. per 0

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai (April 11) :—

Since we wrote last, there has not been much movement in the Indian yarn market. The total business done during the interval amounts to about 3,400 bales, which is only one-third of the previous fortnight's total. The prices have, in some cases, shewed a decline of Tl. ¼ to 1 per bale owing to the anxiety of the Chinese middlemen to dispose of their holdings at cheaper rates. Szchuen bought most of No. 10s and No. 20s., while Kiukiang took most of No. 12s., No. 16s. were altogether neglected. Many orders for No. 10s. from Szechuen still remain unexecuted, as importers are not willing to consider the terms submitted to them, especially in view of the fact that the stock of Indian yarn is small and is not likely to run into any large quantity in the near future. Szechuen dealers who have hitherto been the largest buyers of No. 10s., are now paying considerable attention to local yarn of the same count, which, by reason of its better quality and cheaper prices, successfully enters into competition with the former. This preference of Szechuen merchants for the local yarn to the Indian yarn is to some extent, responsible for the low figure which represent the sales of No. 10s. There was a slight demand for No. 6s. at good prices. Clearances have been very satisfactory. The tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady.

No. 10s.—Szechuen paid most attention to this count Tientsin bought a very small quantity. Sales about 1,200 bales.

No. 12s.—There was a good demand for this count for Kiukiang. Kiaochow took a small lot. About 1,200 bales changed hands.

No. 16s.—This count was not in request.

No. 20s.—This count received most attention from Szechuen. About 1,200 bales were sold.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ... 3.400 bales.

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ... 10,879 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about ... 48,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about ... 12,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On INDIA T. T. Rs. 188 per Tls. 100

„ HONGKONG „ Tls. 75 per dol. 100

„ LONDON „ 2s. 5 7/8d. per Tl.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

◆

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 6.

The following are further Indian Gold Mines returns for last month :—

Balaghat—4,650 tons of ore crushed, yielded 2,309 ozs. of gold, 4,368 tons tailings, cyanided 296 ozs., making a total yield of 2.605 ozs. as compared with 2,572 ozs. in March and 2,572 ozs. in February.

Nundydroog—6,900 tons of ore crushed, yielded 5,985 ozs. gold, 5,018 tons tailings, cyanided 481 ozs., making a total yield of 6,466 ozs., as compared with 6,425 ozs. in March and 6,355 ozs. in February.

Ooregum—10,027 tons of ore crushed, yielded 5,740 ozs. gold, 9,509 tons tailings. cyanided 905 ozs., making a total yield of 6,645 ozs., as compared with 6,640 ozs. in March and 6,796 ozs. in February.

Mysore—16,100 tons of ore crushed, yielded 15,290 ozs. gold, 15,227 tons tailings, cyanided 2,144 ozs., making a total of 17,434 ozs. as compared with 17,660 ozs. in March and 16,837 ozs. in February.

Champion Reef—14,100 tons of ore crushed, yielded 7,786 ozs. gold, 18,310 tailings, cyanided 2,401 ozs., making a total yield of 10,187 ozs., as compared with 10,276 ozs. in March and 9,617 ozs. in February.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

◆

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,390
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	63¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Exchange Banks.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£18¾ £17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue xd. 75
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Abmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1,790
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,200¼
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,040
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.........	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	372
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,390½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	16
Indian Manufg......	1,000	1,000	35	7[illegible]
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,[illegible]0
James Greaves	500	500	25	[illegible]50
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	[illegible]55
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid80	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd.700
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.........	1,000	1,000	4[illegible]	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	xd. 1,45
Madras United	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	[illegible]0	3,050
[illegible]rji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	75	2875
Mo[illegible] Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore [illegible]ning ...	50	50	.....	20
Mysore Sp[illegible]tern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New Great Ea[illegible]y	500	500	20	640
New City of Bom[illegible]	100	100	5	xd 100
Phoenix				
Presidency	[illegible]	1,000	20	650
Queen	1,0	1,00	20	950
Rehman	10 00	[illegible]	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	500	[illegible]	divid50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,0	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk	1,000	1,08	40	525
Sholapur	500 1,000	00 4,000	[illegible]	4,275
S. Mahratta.........	250	250	20	180
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	250	250	25	1[illegible]50
Swadeshi.........	500	500	45	1,355
Textile.........	500	50	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,80	50	300
Western India.........	1,000	1,00	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar				
Albert (Ku[illegible])	750	750	125	3,200
Bombay ([illegible]rachee)..	1,100	1,100	45	650
Breul'[illegible] Cotton	125	125	15	95
Bro[illegible] Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
F[illegible] City.........	200	200	14	225
[illegible]............	475	475	22½	270
French.........	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sablapatty	250	250	40	480¼
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.........	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg......	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	625
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwn G. & P...	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdon and Co.........	100	100		300
All India Unity Insurance, Co.,Ld...	10[illegible]	20		15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld...	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 157 153¼
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mil...	500	500	40	xd975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	267½ 287½
Central India Ming Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. [illegible]0	xd. 375
Delhi Flour.........	100	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts & Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Keep and Co......	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Lang..	200	75	12	150
Marks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life A......	100	50	p. c.12½	175
The Oriental Ming Co Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c.10	55
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c.25	35
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirds Carbonic[illegible] Company.........	100	100	8	90
Sounders and Co...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata [illegible] Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis. 5
Thacker and Co....	100	100	p. c.20	255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	38
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 40	615

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

◆

Certain recent publications have reawakened interest in Coleridge, and it is to be hoped that critics will take the opportunity of discussing his prose. The question of his poetry is pretty well settled. It is settled, not in the sense that critics are unanimous as to its value, but in the sense that the general reader clearly understands on what grounds one school of criticism considers it the supreme flower of the Romantic movement, and on what ground another finds a place for it lower down and can choose for himself between the two. With regard to the prose it is different, and the public will not be quite clear as to what it ought to think of it until the whole question is threshed out in the open field. Meanwhile all talk about Coleridge is likely to be interesting, and especially all talk about the talk of Coleridge. That is what we have in, this month's "Blackwood." A wirter there reaches the right conclusion on the subject, and says that the conversation of the poet was "the ultimate achievement of a virtuoso." He does not indicate, however, what a tribute this success is to the great man's genius, because it was won in spite of faults that would have rendered any other talker intolelrable. Certain of those faults are suggested in Lamb's remark that he had never heard Coleridge do anything but preach. The preacher was in Coleridge's very appearance. He was "like a Dissenting minister," said one who saw him. His voice was answerable. It was a pulpit voice, and when Hazlitt for the first time heard the poet preaching in good earnest, he used the beautiful simile from "Comus," and said that "it rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes." Into private life, however, Coleridge seems to have carried certain manneristic inflection which we associate with preaching of a certain sort, and we may take Carlyle's word for it that it was with a tabernacular "solemn shake or quaver" that he mispronounced the words "subject" and "object." Further, one of his favourite topics of discussion was theology. One who runs his finger down the list of themes discussed in "Table Talk" will note how often, from his eagle-flights over literature political theory, and history, he returns to some problem relating to some point of doctrine or criticism or to that borderland where philosophy abuts upon speculative theology

LAMB'S SPECIAL REFERENCE.

But it was perhaps chiefly to Coleridge's well-known habit of monologue that Lamb referred. His talk was "alloquy" rather than "colloquy." Goldsmith's idea of conversation was that it should be a republic ; all should talk, and that on a footing of equality. Johnson's was that it should be a monarchy ; all should talk, but he himself should reign supreme. Coleridge's was that it should be a despotism ; he should speak, and the others should listen. "Unless he could have all the talk," said De Quincey, "he would have none." That is why those who have described his conversation have so often fallen upon the analogy of a river. It was, said Wordsworth, like "a majestic river, the sound or sight of whose course you caught at intervals, which was sometimes concealed by forests, sometimes lost in sand, then came flashing out broad and distinct, then again took a turn which your eye could not follow, yet you knew and felt it was the same river." The reason of this habit of monologue is not far to seek. During his long solitudes the wonderful brain was always at work, so that when he came into society it was with a mind charged to the muzzle with ideas, and the sight of a pair of human ears was a temptation not to be resisted. Often he overrated the intelligence behind the ears, as an anecdote he himself tells illustrates. He was sitting at table talking to a man who observed him and occasionally nodded. Coleridge never asked much more and, judging the man vastly intelligent, talked accordingly. Presently apple-dumplings came in, whereupon the man with delight exclaimed, "Them's the jockies for me." Coleridge's remark is "silence does not always mark wisdom," and, like Lamb on a historic occasion, he longed for an expert to examine the fellow's bumps.

DE QUINCEY AND COLERIDGE.

Did he who so often soared beyond his hearers comprehension soar beyond his own? The charge was often made, but it is a difficult one to substantiate. On such a point a man must be judged by his peers, and we may well rest in De Quincey's assurance that logic was as inalienable from Coleridge's thought as grammer from his language. Still it is fault enough in a talker that his talk should be doubtfully consecutive to his listeners, and when one thinks of all his faults, and that in spite of them his talk was so popular as it was, one has a fresh conception of the prestige of the name of Coleridge, the magical charm of his person, the flow of his golden utterance, and the brilliance and comprehensiveness of his thought. That it was popular is well known. Everyone wished to be able to say that he had seen the man and heard him talk. Even those who only partly understood what was said went away with a new realisation of what was meant by genius.

AN ARNOLD REPUBLICATION.

A recent number of the "Bibelot," the Amercian "Bibelot," revives a very characteristic essay of Matthew Arnold's, which he contributed in 1869 to "The Academy" and never reprinted. It is a prose statement of "Obermann," a review of the 1863 or fourth edition of Senancour's book ; and Arnold's idea in writting it was, he says, to take the points where he is most significant and to present some of his deliverances on those points in his own words. He speaks of Senancour's concern for the people, which is not one of those concerns ordinarily associated with his thought and writing. It came to him, writes Arnold, from his singular lucidity and plain dealing, for it was no commonplace with his time and contemporaries, as it is with ours. "There are men," he says, "and he was one of them, who cannot be happy except among men who are contented, who feel in their own persons all the enjoyment and suffering they witness, and who cannot be satisfied with themselves except they contribute to the order of the world and to man's welfare." But in Obermann we can forget with Arnold

"the world's work wrought,
Its warfare waged with pain."

Some of the transcripts from Senancour in this essay, indeed, leave one wishing that Arnold had found time to give us an Obermann book ; his prose is temperamentally akin, one almost inclines to think, to that of his chosen author. One instance, an early morning scene, taken from the north end of the lake of Neufchatel, where the river Thiele enters the lake between St. Blaise and Morat, may show how delicately matched the two writers were :—

"My window had remained open all night, as is my habit. Towards four o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the dawn, and by the scent of the hay which they had been cutting in the cool, early hours by the light of the moon. I expected an ordinary view ; but I had a moment of perfect astonishment. The midsummer rains had kept up the waters which the melting snow in the Jura had previously swollen. The space between the lake and the Thiele was almost entirely flooded ; the highest spots formed islands of pasture amidst the expanse of the waters ruffled with the fresh breeze of morning. . . . . Some goats and cows, with their herdsman, who made a rustic music with a horn, were passing over a tongue of land left dry between the flooded plain and the Thiele. . . . The pasture to which the docile animals were proceeding was not in sight, and to see their slow and irresolute advance, one would have said they were about to get out into the lake and be lost there . . . . The hilly chain of Ouilly edged the lake on the horizon. To the south this chain stretched away behind the slopes of Montmirail ; and farther on than all these objects, sixty leagues of eternal snows stamped the country with the inimitable majesty of those bold lines of nature which give to places sublimity."

One is very grateful for these English echoes of Arnold's, which send one back to his two tender and memorable Obermann poems.

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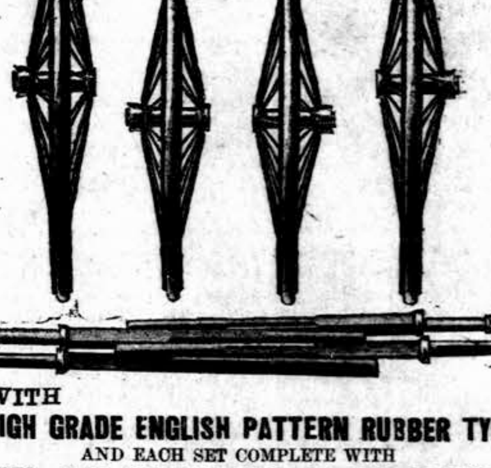

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